Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,678—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 4, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE TO INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th May,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I.S. SHANNON	4192	E. Crewes	12th "
† GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I.S. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	17th "
† GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.M. I. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
POSEIDON		3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,155	360	7th May 1896
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	21st May 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
YARRA	4255	C. de Manbeuge	16th May 1896.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th July "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4060	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,259	7th May.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 7th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Fuareh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NUDDEA." 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasse, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. PO	28th May 1896
S.S. VINCENZO FLORIO	23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12 12	7 4	14 4	8 2
BORDEAUX	12 12	7 4	14 4	8 2
PETIT MEDOC	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
CHATEAU LA ROSE	35 0	21 0	39 0	23 6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42 8	23 8	47 8	26 0

SOUND AND GENUINE WINES
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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YOUR CREST — Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

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The above charge includes the cost of the steel die which becomes the customer's own property, note paper, envelopes and stamping

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Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards and Printing. Rs. 2.
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We have now the honour of supplying over 200 Messrs and Coffee Shops.

SEQUAH'S CURE	For Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers, Ague, &c., &c., Re. 1-4 per bottle.
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NEW SHIRTINGS
JUST ARRIVED.
CAMBRICS. A Splendid Assortment of the latest Designs, Blue, Pink, Mauve, Stripes and &c.
OXFORD MATS. The New Soft Material, White, Blue, Pink, Mauve, and Fancy.
SOFT GAUZES. All the New Colours.
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THORPE AND CO.,
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WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE! Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.
JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.	PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
	GUN WADS.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.	SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
	GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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In INDIA, always takes a prominent place in the day's proceedings; as in proportion to the Care bestowed upon it, depends to a large extent THE COMFORT OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

FOR THE HAIR. Use KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, which will give great comfort and coolness to the head, besides promoting the Growth of the Hair.

FOR THE TEETH. Nothing can approach KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which cleanses the teeth, and strengthens the Gums.

FOR THE SKIN. PELLICULINE in the form of POWDER and CREAM used after the Bath or after Shaving, &c., will keep the skin soft and healthy, and prevent excoriations.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE	1 8	& 2 8
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR	1 4	& 2 4
PELLICULINE CREAM OR POWDER	1 4	...

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

HYDROCARBINE OR HAIR RENOVATOR.

THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this in valuable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.
Price per Bottle Rs. 2.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "L.H." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 15 for every share of Rupees 250, and of Rupees 3 for every share of Rupees 50, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 29th February 1896, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 18th MAY, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 25th April, 1896, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Bangalore, Mysore and Madras Presidency will obtain Dividend Warrants at BANGALORE, and those in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts at HUBLI from our Representatives in those places on and after Monday, the 23th May, 1896, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1896.

THE PARSEE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Association will be held at Framjee Cowasjee Institute Hall, Dhobitalao, on SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1896, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Managing Committee's report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and income and expenditure account for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
2. To elect the Members of the Managing Committee in place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
ASPUNDIARJEE BURJORJEE PUNTHAKI,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 6, Dhobitalao, Bombay, May 1, 1896.

DRESS SUITS—SHIRTS.

CLUB JACKETS—RIDING BREECHES.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S SPECIALITY.

Write for New Catalogue.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)

THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca stone-built BUNGALOW with outhouses and well situated at Rai, near Bhusl Village, Lanowli.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises—

A large pucca and bangalore tiled roof stone built bungalow, with 3,203 square yards of land, situated at the Hill at Rai, near Bhusl Village, Lanowli. The bungalow has one drawing, one dining, two bath, and four bed rooms and is well furnished.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE
of
Very Valuable Furniture by "Wimbridge," "Roberts," and others,
PIANO, GARDEN, HORSES & CARRIAGES, &c.
at "Westrop House," Malabar Hill,
On a day to be fixed hereafter.
The property of J. A. SHEPHERD, Esq.,
proceeding to Europe.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 over strung bijou cottage piano by Soundy in good order.
1 18-stops mahogany organ with golden tongue, by Daniel Beatty, Washington, suitable for drawing-room.
1 large size English cooking-stove.
11 dozen burners.
11 copper oil measures.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room suite of sofas, and chairs, marble top table, teapoys, clothes press, almyra, chest of drawers, hat-stand, whatnot, cabinet, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glass, cot with mattress, &c.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co. and on account of the concerned—

15 cases, each 1 doz. quarts, Victor Tuot and Co.'s champagne, sound as well as ullaged.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vamon Vithal Surpotdar—

about 50 cwts liquid silicate of soda.

On account and at the risk or Bulwuntrao Survey.

1 Set electric materials.

AT 3 P. M.

1 brand-new C spring victoria with lamps.
1 new office-shigram.
1 single-seated brougham in good order.
1 handsome double-seated brougham with glass sides.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham.

The property of A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq., who is breaking up his establishment.

1 pair of grey Arab horses regularly driven together for the past four years.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Mango Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Byculla Timber Works, the valuable black and teakwood household furniture, including furniture made at the Baroda School of Art, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., fancy table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps by Hinks', &c., the property of H. MONIE, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and substantial black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Romisch, light victoria in good order, child's pony with saddle, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, handsome pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of MAX DENSO, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKAR COMMANDANT STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Purshotum Narronjee the Transferree of the mortgagee and second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Sulleman Lakha in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of May 1892 and made between the said Sulleman Lakha of the one part and Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part and also in the Indenture of second mortgage of the premises executed by the said Sulleman Lakha to Mr. Purshotum Narronjee on 23rd November 1893, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or fuzendari ground belonging to Rahimbhoy Alcobhoy situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Commandant street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 3-9th square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on or towards the east by the aforesaid Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Commandant Street, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Hajee Abdulla Allarakhia, and on the south by the house of Hajee Abdulla Noor Mahomed, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
of
Very valuable household furniture by Roberts and also from Baroda School of Arts.
Porcelain and glassware from Moser of Carlsbad, complete electric light plant.
Carriages, horses, garden, &c.
The property of
Z. AHMEDBHAI, Esq.,
At Nawab's Bungalow, Tardeo, opposite Post Office.
The date of sale will be fixed hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., near the Church at Upper Colaba, consisting of a large number of scaffolding poles, &c., as well as a large stock of old building materials, such as wooden trusses, scantlings, doors, windows, iron tanks, tiles, and numerous articles that have been dismantled from the old buildings lately pulled down.

The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. BENFORD, Sub-Divisional Officer at Colaba, office near St. John's Church.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank's Building (where the whole kit have been removed for sale) the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, plated-ware, glass and crockeryware, table ornaments, pictures, K. O. lamps, etc., the property of a European gentleman proceded to Europe.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARAWAY SEED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Toopper and Co., Argyle Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

150 bags caraway seed.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBIE TALAO, FIRST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Goolbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Dinshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, and in pursuance of the decree, dated the 25th February, 1896, made by the High Court, in suit No. 612 of 1895, in which the said Goolbai is the plaintiff and Thacker Vithaldas Khetsee is the defendant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the said Thacker Vithaldas Khetsee.

All that piece of fazandare land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northside of first Marine Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 3-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under ward No. C2429 and street Nos. 64, 65, 66, and 70, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that partly by the house of Rustomjee Burjorjee and partly by the ground of Sorabjee, on the west partly by a private passage common to the hereditaments and messuage hereby granted and to the property of Jeewanjee Burjorjee Pochkanawalla, and partly by a public passage, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Bapoo Havaldar, and on the south by the said first Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Takurdas, Dharamsee, and Cama, solicitors, to Bai Goolbai or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, such as grey shirtings, dhooties, and jacconets.

On account of the underwriters.
1 case combs.
On account of the concerned.
1 case cigars.
100 cases currants.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1896.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS..... ...£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.

To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF

BEEHIVE BRANDY

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THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HASTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
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HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

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BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum : 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

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Manager.

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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63, King's Cross Road,
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EXCELLENT BOUQUETS of various sizes, Beautiful Flower Baskets of various descriptions made to order by H. A. DUBASH, Grayum, next to Portoguese Church.

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DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUSTOMJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

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	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Last Half Yearly Div.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,310
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	108xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£1	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	a.	£1-5s.	£11to15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12.	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	2		640xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil		55
Bellasis & Wadia Co. Ld (Reduced)	871	90	all	9 per ct.		8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		850xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25		570
Bombay Nasiberi Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...		730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50		1,630xd
Chinai Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.51		865
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		1,040xd
Cotmanjee & and W	1,000	100	100	...		110
Connaught	600	500	500	25		740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12		655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		660
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		900
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25		585
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25		620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		580xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30		760xd
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40		880
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25		730
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35		1,490
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		515
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50		1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		635
Jacob Sassoon	1,100	500	500	25		725
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20		725
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10		235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,090
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	20		425
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30		860
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35		865
Loopoo	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10		267½
Lord Reay Mfg	448	1,000	1,000	30		800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,185
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120		8,375xd
Mahalaxmiee	900	1,000	1,000	N		410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ginning)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct		745
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100		2,870
Menagee	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6		172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75		2,250
Mysore S & M Co. Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50 }	{ 250 / 50 }	dvd 4½		...
Madhavji Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil		par
National	900	1,000	1,000	Nil		620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20		600
Oriental	8,736	625	625	Rs 22½		470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.A)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		1,400
Queen Mills	400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		830
Rigon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60		1,125
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60		1,310
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50		1,770
Soonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		916
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½		380
Spn Mills, Ld	1,000	250	250	dvRs 12½		282½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20		685xd
Sassoon and Alliance	900	90	500	dvdRs30		700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	...	50	450
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	...		560
Venishunker Lukhmishunker O Mill Co, Ld	900	800	900	dvdRs40		410xd
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil		425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35		780xd
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	...		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	4100	all	5 p.c.	
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	4 16	...	o.	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
Bijapur	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 15 p c	180
Bhawanee City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Samachar	4,000	100	100	dv Rs125	175
Beaul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	185
Broach Utility Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	220
Colaba	500	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs15	330
Dnyan Prakash	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,290xd
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	1174
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,175
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	551
Hitechi and Subapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	495
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	100	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Khajanchi	240	450	450	Rs40	620
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½
Motmeli Co	1,125	400	400	Nil	302½
Munsur Ali	600	250	all	15	185
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	505
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,270
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills (Ginning)	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat Dist. Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	15	200
Vakeel	...	1,000		12	310
				10 dvd Rs55	1,25
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,150	100	100	15	390
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bedhara Pile	5,000	100	100	10	162
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	5,000	1,500	300	5,375
Bo. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,375
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	5	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	550
Dalal and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	1	220
Dalal Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee & Survey Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	1,000	200	175	21	365
Karrachee Landing	600	600	600	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	7
Meroks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178
Napier Hotel Co	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	16 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	1	103
Port Canning Co	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	503½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	232 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-8
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-9
Do. do. new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Dreamds	,,	17-2
Silver T	,,	93-8
1791 Do.	,,	93-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Harvey and Sahapathy Co., 4, Bruce Lane, 2-30 p.m.
National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN FITTER.—Mr. Frederick Schmidt, aged twenty years, a European fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Byculla, while at 6 o'clock, last evening, attempting to jump on to an engine attached to a train at the Mazagon station, accidentally slipped and fell, and one of the wheels of the engine passed over his left leg, fracturing both bones. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died about an hour after admission. An inquest will be held this morning on the body of the deceased.

AN UNGRATEFUL FELLOW.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Sakaram Ramji, a youngster, with theft of Rs. 34, belonging to Isse Bhoja, tindal of a prow. Accused remained on the prow for a week, promising to work on board the vessel in consideration of complainant taking him to his native country. On Friday night, while complainant was asleep, accused cut the string round the waist of complainant to which a key was tied. With that key he opened a box and removed Rs. 34. He was arrested by a policeman on suspicion, and his person being searched, the money was found with him. He admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Holdway, Inspector, Water Police, charged Sakaram Horaji, a tindal of a prow, belonging to Mr. Ratanji Bomanji Dubash, with endangering human lives by carrying excess of passengers. Early on Saturday morning Mr. Holdway saw the accused's prow sailing. He chased her, and going on board her he found there were 164 labourers. The boat until recently was a lifeboat, and was allowed to carry only 60 passengers, so in this instance she carried one hundred men more than the boat was allowed by law to take. Accused said that according to his impression there were only 153 passengers. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Tukaram, a Municipal cart-driver, aged thirty years, residing on the second floor of a chawl at 13th lane, Kamatipura. On Friday afternoon, Tookaram was standing near a window in his room, looking into the street, when he accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the street, a distance of about twenty feet, sustaining serious injuries to his head and body. He was picked up unconscious, and conveyed in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The deceased had been for some time past suffering from paralysis of the right side. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the skull, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with that evidence.

OBJECTIONABLE PERSONS ON THE GREEN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Patterson charged Mrs. Annie Bull and Mrs. Tempest with behaving improperly in a public place. Mrs. Tempest was not present, but Mrs. Bull said that she was living at Byculla, and had walked up to Fort. Constable Patterson went up to her, and asked her to have a walk with him, but she refused the offer. The Constable then asked the woman to call the other girl, who was sitting at a little distance. She was in company of two soldiers, and the Constable was afraid of approaching her. He therefore requested accused to call her. The evidence for the prosecution showed that accused was acting indecently with a soldier on the green, near the Secretariat buildings, while the other woman was accosting soldiers passing by. Mrs. Bull was fined Rs. 10, and a warrant was issued against Mrs. Tempest.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the last month of April the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,207, among whom the number of new admissions was 945, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	282	186	337	775
Mussalman	39	29	89	157
Parsi	6	1	6	13
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	297	216	432	945

The average daily attendance was 107.

THE MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE.—A meeting of members of the working committee of the Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel Mahomedan Orphanage was held, yesterday, in the bungalow of Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Vincent, the popular Commissioner of Police, who takes a deal of interest in the welfare of all classes of the Native community. A letter from the Government of Bombay offering a site 38,000 square yards, called Bamnoli Hill, near Matunga, was considered, and it was resolved that before accepting the kind and generous offer, the committee should go to the spot and see whether the site would be suitable for the purposes of a building for the orphanage. It was also resolved that, as it was against the precepts of the Mahomedan religion to receive interest on money, the funds of the orphanage be invested in landed property. A vote of thanks to Mr. Vincent terminated the proceedings.

FIRE.—Shortly before 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, some smoke was seen emanating from a licensed tea and coffee shop, belonging to one Hussan Mahomed Balla Mia, and situated on the ground floor of a house, belonging to one Haji Janmahomed Latiff, at Old Nagpada Cross Lane. On an alarm being raised a number of persons, residing in the neighbouring houses, forced open the door and entered the shop. They discovered the ceiling of a loft on which was stored a quantity of loose cotton on fire. Telephonic messages were at once sent to different fire-brigade stations, and in a few minutes the Babulla Tank and the Nesbit Road engines arrived, but they were not brought into requisition as the Bhuleshwar Manual was found sufficient to cope with the flames which were extinguished within half-an-hour. From inquiries it appears that the owner closed the shop about 4 o'clock in the morning and went to sleep inside, leaving a kerosine oil lamp, which was suspended to a hook in the ceiling, still burning, and this lamp seems to have burst and set the ceiling on fire. The damage caused by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 250. The house, a three-storeyed one, is not insured.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—An inquiry was held by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, on Saturday, at the 3rd Bhoiwada Street, on view of the body of a Hindu married woman, named Heerabai, aged twenty-five years, the wife of one Maneeklal Girdhur, a dealer in cloth, residing at Keeka Street. For the last ten days deceased had been suffering from pain in her stomach, and notwithstanding medical treatment, the pain continued increasing, while deceased became despondent, and refused to take any medicine. About 1 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the husband went to the shop, leaving the deceased at home. About 6 p.m., the same day the husband found deceased missing from home. He searched for her, but failing to find her anywhere, made a report to the police. About 11 o'clock, on Friday night, a traveller, putting up in Mahajanwady, at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, complained to a labourer residing in the same oart that the water of the oart-well was not fit to drink. The labourer thereupon took a light, and looked into the well and observed a dead body floating on the surface. The police were informed, and the body was removed, and was identified to be that of the deceased Heerabai. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition. All the ornaments, which deceased had been seen wearing, were found on the person. A verdict of suicide was returned.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.—A correspondent writes": Among the passengers who left on Saturday by the mail steamer was Miss H. M. Green, formerly Lady Superintendent of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution. Messrs. Wamanrao D. and Balkrishnarao B. Pitale entertained her the previous evening. As there was another evening party in an adjoining reception hall of this Pitale comodious buildings on Pallow Road, in celebration of the birthday of Master Balasaheb Damoderao at the same time, there was a large gathering of graduates and Native ladies and gentlemen. Double sets of songsters, musicians, piano, harmonium, and other instruments were consequently available, and all this lent eclat to the occasion. After spending a couple of hours in amusements thus provided and in conversation, an adjournment was made to the separate refreshment rooms of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Pitale, on behalf of the ladies of the family, addressed the audience, and referred in eulogistic terms to the admirable career of Miss Green, after leaving the Madras University, and her laudable efforts in the cause of female education generally here. From the pupils of Miss Green two dozen young ladies have passed the Matriculation examination, some of whom have successfully competed for University degrees. Miss Green may be held as model for imitation by Native ladies particularly. Miss Green is now proceeding to England, to obtain higher English Academical honours, in view of being able to open a larger field of usefulness on her return. Mrs. Pitale wished Miss Green "Bon Voyage." Miss Green, replying, thanked the host and hostess for this kind demonstration. After presentation of garlands, flowers, boquets, rose-water, etc., the assembly broke up after midnight, after spending an enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE Professional Examinations of the Bombay Veterinary College for 1896 were conducted by a Board of Examiners composed of the following gentlemen :—President, Vety.-Lieut.-Col. W. S. Adams, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Army ; members, Vety.-Capt. J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency ; Vet.-Captain H. T. Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department ; Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, M. D., B. Sc., B.A. ; Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala, G. B. V. C., Lecturer on Anatomy, Bombay Veterinary College ; Mr. V. E. Vakharia, G.B.V.C., Lecturer on Chemistry, Bombay Veterinary College ; Secretary, Veterinary-Major James Mills, A. V.D., Principal, Bombay Veterinary College. The Board commenced their work on 20th April and examined 54 students. Out of 15 students that presented themselves for the Third Professional Examination, nine passed ; out of 20, nine passed in the Second Professional Examination, and out of 19, fourteen passed in the First Professional Examination. The following is the list of students who passed the different examinations :—The Third Professional (Diploma) Examination :—First Class—R. A. R. Foy, A. M. I. Shaikh, and S. E. Benjamin ; Second Class—E. W. Hoole, C. L. Buckel, W. R. Mudliar, R. J. Gosla, P. S. Munshi, and S. R. Jalihal. Second Professional Examination :—First Class—A. N. Patadia. Second Class—E. H. Brand, A. J. Ansari, R. W. Simpson, M. C. Joshi, A. K. Duberia, and J. Conroy. Pass Class—Abdul Rahiman and C. G. Metha. First Professional Examination :—First Class—H. V. Kukarni. Second Class—S. V. Kurandikar, R. M. Mudliar, P. S. Punshi, R. E. Daver, J. M. C. Rebello, F. E. Roprigues, V. R. Khadape, F. X. Mascarenhas, T. J. Walker, D. K. Gosla, and V. G. Sathe ; Pass Class—R. M. Pandya, and G. G. Phatak.

The following is a list of prizes that were awarded :—(1) Vety.-Lt.-Col. W. S. Adams's prize of Rs. 20 in books and instruments for the best student at the Third Professional Examination in Equine Medicine and Surgery was awarded to A. M. I. Shaikh ; (2) M. R. Ry., Man Mull, silver medal for the best Hindu student at the Third Professional Examination was awarded to W. R. Mudeliar ; (3) Vety-Major J. Mills's prize of Rs. 30 in books and instruments for the best student in Operative Surgery was awarded to A. M. I. Shaikh ; (4) Government silver medal for the best student in Soundness and Age of Horses was awarded to C. L. Buckel ; (5) Vety-Capt. J. W. A. Morgan's prize of Rs. 32 in books and instruments for the best student in Obstetrics and Breeding, Hygiene and Sanitary Science was awarded to H. A. R. Foy ; (6) Vety-Major J. Mills's prize of Rs. 25 in dressing tools for the best student in shoeing was awarded to S. E. Benjamin ; (7) Sir D. M. Petit's prize of Rs. 20 in books and instruments for the best student in Medicine and Surgery at the Second Professional Examination was awarded to A. N. Patadia ; (8) Sir D. M. Petit's prize of Rs. 20 in books and instruments for the best student in Anatomy and Physiology at the Second Professional Examination was awarded to A. N. Patadia ; (9) "Steel" Memorial silver medal for the best student in the Handling of Animals (1st prize) was awarded to T. J. Walke ; (10) Vety-Lieut.-Col. W. S. Adams's prize of Rs. 20 in books and instruments for the best student in the Handling of Animals (2nd prize) was awarded to R. M. Mudliar ; (11) Sir D. M. Petit's prize of Rs. 20 in books and instruments for the best student in Anatomy and Physiology at the First Professional Examination was awarded to R. E. Daver ; (12) Dr. M. G. Deshmukh's prize of Rs. 15 in books and instruments for the best student in Chemistry and Botany was awarded to H. V. Kulkarni ; (13) Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala's prize of Rs. 10 in books and instruments for the best attendance was awarded to Simpson and Daver.

On Thursday, 30th April, the diplomas and prizes were distributed to the succesful candidates by Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Adams, President of the Board of Examiners, who in the course of a lengthy address to the students, said that he congratulated those young men who obtained their diplomas, and warned them that although they had completed their curriculum at college they were not to consider themselves by any means perfect. They should always consider themselves students, because there was something to learn every day in their profession, and advised them to take careful notes of cases and to observe the various phases and symptoms presented by the cases which came to their notice and to compare one case with another, which was the only way for them to become sound practical men. He also warned the students who had to continue their studies at the college to give every attention to the practical part of their training, as it was the only true road towards the end they had in view viz., to obtain their diploma of Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College.

Veterinary-Major Mills, then thanked the President and members of the Board for their kindness to the students and hoped they had enjoyed a pleasant outing.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third annual meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at the registered office, Bank Street, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman directors' report was summed up :—

Your directors have pleasure in laying before you the second annual balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 29th February 1896, and they confidently hope that you will consider the working of your mill for that period quite satisfactory. A reference to the accounts will show the nett earnings for the year under report, together with the balance of Rs. 1,462-7-10 brought over from last year's profits, to be Rs. 55,502-14-6, out of which sum they have added to the credit of the depreciation fund account Rs. 23,000, thus raising it to Rs.40,500. They now propose to appropriate the balance of profits, Rs. 27,502-14-6, in the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., or Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 each and Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50 each. The total amount thus disposed of would be Rs. 20,493, leaving Rs. 7,009-14-6 to be carried to next year's accounts. Your directors are also glad to be able to say that the credit of your company is steadily improving and that your yarn and cloth are well appreciated in the mofussil districts, where the whole produce of your mill finds ready and profitable sale. During the year under report there have been erected on the mill premises two capacious fire-proof godowns capble of holding 1,400 decras of cotton. This has helped to remove the inconvenience hitherto felt in purchasing cotton from want of sufficient storage facilities. The sizing room has been fitted up with an electric light installation to allow of sizing work being done during short days, when natural light is defective or during evening. Besides, twenty-three new looms have been added this year so that the out-turn of the mill may be increased. The stock on hand at the end of the year was taken and certified to as correct by one of your auditors, Mr. Cursedjee Cowasjee Dalal. The mill and its contents, together with your cotton and cloth on hand, have been insured for a total of Rs. 8,25,500. At the suggestion of the agent, your directors recommend the appointment of Mr. M. D. Dadysett as an additional director. Mr. Shamrao Vithal retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Cursedjee Cowasjee Dalal and Atmaram Balkrishna Kirtikar offer themselves for re-appointment as auditors for the ensuing year.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of 6 per cent. or Rs. 15 for every share of Rs. 250 and Rs. 3 for every share of Rs. 50, free of income-tax, was declared, the balance of Rs. 7,009-14-6 being carried to next year's account. The question of the appointment of an additional director was postponed. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, who retired by rotation, was, in consideration of his valuable services, re-elected a director. Mr. Shamrao thanked the shareholders for the continued confidence reposed in him. The question of the claim of Mr. Peter Harrawar and other English debenture holders to be paid in sterling at a certain fixed rate of exchange was referred back to the directors, who were authorised to settle it in the manner that to them might appear most advantageous to the interests of the company. Messrs. Cursedjee Cowasjee Dalal and Atmaram Balkrishna Kirtikar were appointed auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and the agents for their efficient and satisfactory direction and management of the company's affairs. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

DYNAMITE OR EARTHQUAKE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At about 6-15 a.m. on the morning of 30th ultimo, a terrible and loud noise was heard all over Hog Island, and on enquiry it was found that the Dynamite kept for use in connection with the lifting up and removing of the old Dock at Hog Island had exploded, killing two persons on the spot and blowing up and destroying two godowns with their roofs of corrugated iron sheets. On further enquiries it was ascertained that the explosion was due to the fact that such a dangerous and explosive article as dynamite had been entrusted to the care of a day labourer getting about 8 annas a day. At about 12 p.m., at midnight, the ground at Hog Island experienced a severe shock, due probably to another explosion, and the shock, it would appear, was also felt at Uran. Will the attention of the authorities concerned be directed to this matter ?—I am, &c.,

May 1. TERRIFIED.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 29th April 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 29th April 1896	1,440,000
Balance to be remitted from 30th April 1896 to 31st March 1897	15,060,000

ALLEGED POISONING WITH SULPHURIC ACID.

ON Friday, about noon, one Moorlidhur Rambux, a stone-mason, aged thirty-three years, residing with his kept mistress, Champa, at Bhasker Lane, Funaswady, was conveyed from his house to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of sulphuric acid, alleged to have been given to him to drink, on Tuesday last, by a neighbour, named Guyaprasad Jumnadas, in order to alleviate the cough and pain in the stomach from which Moorlidhur had been suffering for the last month or so. From inquiries made by the police it appears that Moorlidhur had been under medical treatment, but benefited little thereby, and on Monday evening last Guyaprasad told Moorlidhur's wife that he would give her husband some medicine that would do him good. On the following (Tuesday) morning, Guyaprasad brought a bottle of medicine, and having mixed a little of it in a spoon with some sugar gave it himself to Moorlidhur to drink. Moorlidhur took the mixture, but he appeared to get worse, and complained of burning sensation in the stomach. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Guyaprasad administered a second dose of the same medicine, mixed with a little lump of sugar and a few drops of some native medicine from another bottle, which he had brought with him. Guyaprasad, while administering this second dose, spilt a little of it from the spoon on to the bed-sheet and also on to the right sleeve of the "bundi" which Moorlidhur was wearing, burning holes right through both the clothing above mentioned. On seeing this the wife stopped any further treatment of the same dose. Moorlidhur complained of great pain in the chest and stomach, and his condition became so precarious, that he was, as above stated, removed to the hospital on Friday. The house-surgeon, after examining him, thought it expedient to have the man's dying declaration taken down by a magistrate. Accordingly, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was summoned, and he took down the dying deposition of Moorlidhur in the presence of Guyaprasad. Shortly afterwards Moorlidhur expired, the death being due to poisoning, according to the medical certificate. A small bottle, believed to contain sulphuric acid, was found in the house of the deceased, and taken charge of by the police. Guyaprasad, who is believed to be a budmash, and who it was alleged poisoned the deceased for the sake of few ornaments that he possessed, was charged before Mr. Slater on Saturday. The case was remanded until the coroner's enquiry is over.

Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, opened an inquiry on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased Moorlidhur. After the evidence of the deceased kept mistress, Champa, and of Dr. Ayans, under whose treatment deceased had been since Monday last, was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned to the 9th instant.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE BOMBAY-PUNJAB MAIL.

A SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, (29th April) says : The following are the details of the accident to the Bombay mail on Monday. At about 2-30 p.m. between Shakanderabad and Dadri, south of Ghaziabad, the first-class passengers heard an explosion in a carriage in front. On looking out of the windows they saw clouds of smoke, and it became certain that a third-class carriage was on fire. In a few moments people began jumping out of the carriages with their clothes ablaze. Communication was at once made with the guard, but apparently the apparatus between his van and the engine was damaged as he had some difficulty in attracting the engine-driver's attention. The train was, however, stopped in 1¼ or 2 miles. By this time the whole of the carriage in which the explosion had occurred was on fire, and the mail van in front had caught fire and the mails were burning. On the train coming to a standstill the portion in rear of the burning carriage was unlined, and the engine then moved forward a short distance with the forepart of the train. The third-class carriage and the mail van were detached and left burning on the rails. The driver then steamed on to Dadri, dropped his passengers there, and returned with a native doctor. News of the accident had been wired to Ghaziabad, and in a little time a train arrived bringing medical appliances.

Meanwhile some of the passengers had unlined the guard's van and ran it back towards the spot where the explosion actually occurred. They picked up seventeen people, of whom four were dead and the rest horribly injured. Two post office officials were taken from the mail van, both horribly burned. The exact numbers of the dead cannot be ascertained, as it is certain several persons were burned to death in the carriage itself. Pieces of charred bones were found lying on the track. The cause of the fire, as stated by the native passengers in the third-class carriage, was the explosion of a box of fireworks belonging to a member of a marriage party. The force of the explosion blew out the sides of the carriage and wrecked part of the floor, and also threw out some passengers on to the line. The carriage was packed with natives, men, women, and children, and all doors were locked according to custom. The scene inside while the fire was raging, the flames being fanned by the movement of the train, must have been horrifying. At becomes very inflammable owing

One touching scene was witnessed as the guard's van was being pushed back. A passenger was seen searching for his wife and child. The latter had been thrown out of the carriage first and then his wife had jumped out. Both were found dead.

An official report gives the number of deaths at four, with eleven person, badly injured. A native doctor, who arrived from Dadri, gave an opinion that few of the latter could survive. The passengers in the train who have arrived here, describe the scene as extraordinary and terrifying, as the figures of men on fire were seen leaping from the burning carriage and falling almost alongside the first-class carriage as the train rushed onwards. The passengers did all they could when the injured were picked up to relieve their sufferings, but in reality little could be done. The cries of the sufferers are said to have been terrible to listen to, as their injuries were of a ghastly kind, their hands and arms being burned to the bone. One poor fellow, a postal official, begged a European passenger to kill him outright as he could not endure the agony from his burns. The accident is one one of the most shocking which has ever occurred in India. It is now said that the engine-driver's attention was called to the fire by a passenger in the front part of the train, who managed to seize the connecting cord. The explosion had broken the connection between the guard and the driver.

CALCUTTA, 30th April.

Five more men have succumbed to their injuries in the railway accident near Dadri on Monday, bringing the number of deaths to nine. An official inquiry will be held to-day.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN PENANG.

SOME recent issues of the "Singapore Free Press," which have just come to hand, contain particulars of a most distressful domestic tragedy which has cast quite a gloom over Penang, the like of which has never before been experienced. On the 7th March, 1896, Miss Maggie Mackie, daughter of Mr. D. D. Mackie of Singapore, was married at St. Andrew's Cathedral to Mr. Percy D. Stephens, for many years the Manager of Glugor Estate, Penang and an active member and officer of the Turf Club, of which he was till lately, Hon. Secretary. The marriage made some stir as each of the contracting parties was very popular in their respective spheres, and all who were present at the ceremony predicted that many years of happiness would date from that happy event. The lady was well known in Singapore, and was much liked by those who were brought under the spell of her cheerful, sunny disposition. But a dark shadow was to fall all too soon on the happiness of the newly-married couple. The one-month old bride was taken suddenly and seriously ill, a doctor being required to be in attendance day and night. After slightly rallying a severe relapse set in at midnight, and at half-past seven on the morning of the 16th instant, the bride of little more than a month passed away from the effects, it is supposed, of tinned food poisoning. The grief-stric

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 111 3-8ths; and Indian Sterling Loan at 122 1-8. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £64 1-8; and that of Bar Silver at 31 1-16 d. per oz. In New York the value of the metal was a dollar 68 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., to 103; Paris Exchange on London being a shade higher, at fcs. 25·16. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £2,000 in Silver, and £90,000 in Gold—all for Bombay.

To-day, Consols have declined ¼ per cent., to 111 1-8; and Indian Sterling Loan is lower to the same extent, at 121 7-8. About £200,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England to-day. The market rates of discount have been put down 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making the rate 7-8 per cent. all round. Silver is unchanged in value both in London and New York. Paris quotations are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4 13-32d.; and the extreme new quotations for Arrivals were 4 19-64d. for May deliveries, and 4 3-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 49,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales greater, at 64,000 bales. The week's Imports were 16,000 bales less, at 52,000 bales. The total Stock diminished during the week by 19,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,142,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales, East Indians nil. Both spot and arrival prices are all unchanged. The day's Imports are 20,000 bales. The Manchester market has been firm.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; and August Futures were quoted at 7·97 cents, the last quotation for July having been 7·9 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, compared with 8,000 bales received last year, and 16,000 bales the year before.

To-day, a further rise of 1-16 cent has been established in the price of spot Cotton in New York at 8¼ cents per lb., Futures for August being one point higher, at 7·98 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 5,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 5,000 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,630,000 bales, compared with 6,570,000 bales, visible at the end of last week.

Very little business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, exporters having bought only 200 Broach, at Rs. 203½; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 161; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 149 5t; and Surat Ginned, at Rs. 213; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 160½; and Pachora, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone to day, though without change in prices, a fair business having been reported for shippers' account.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by exporters, the feeling having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,862	bales.
Wheat	26,892	cwts.
Linseed	26,062	,,
Rapeseed	8,295	,,
Gingellyseed	1,836	,,
Poppyseed	16,725	,,
Groundnuts	1,643	,,
Castorseed	2,074	,,
Rice	2,693	,,

FREIGHTS.—The feeling in this market is rather better; but hardly any fresh business has transpired to-day, shippers not yet being inclined to pay the higher rates asked by holders of tonnage.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits at which we have heard of but little business passing, either way, the market closing quieter as follows:—

	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 2 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 2 3- 6d.	,,
Credits do. 1s. 2¼d.	,,
France do. 1'49½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance of 1-8th lb. per cent. on last evening's closing rate, 109 5-8 having been quoted throughout the day for Money, and 109 3-8 for Account, at which also the market closed.

SHARES.—This market has remained quiet. The following are the only changes in quotations in our list this evening, say an advance of Rs. 15 each, in Queen and Sun; and of Rs. 5, in Howard and Bullough; and a decline of Rs. 7½, in Manekjee Petit; In miscellaneous, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 100 higher in the 1st issue; and Rs. 30 in the second; and of Rs. 2, in Badham Pile.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 7-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	122 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	31 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of	Cotton	49,000	bales.
,, ,,	Surats	6,000	,,
,, Imports of	Cotton	52,000	,,
,, ,,	Surats	10,000	,,
Stock of	Cotton	1,142,000	,,
,,	Surats	48,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Dilwara left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 1,

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here for Bombay, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, left here for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 3.

Mail steamer Rosetta, from Bombay, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Caspian, left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 3rd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Ernest Simons arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Friday, the 1st May, at 10 a.m.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 8th April are as follows:—

In the month of February 1896.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	28,84,191	48,16,124	76,91,317
Exports	2,43,606	81,168	27,03,716
Net Imports	2,41,585	47,49,016	49,90,601

To the end of the month of February 1896—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	4,21,49,703	6,78,00,948	10,99,50,651
Exports	2,31,24,770	1,72,60,340	4,03,84,110
Net Imports	1,90,24,933	5,05,41,608	6,95,66,541

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1896	10,27,662	5,786	10,33,334
To the end of the month of February 1896, (Progressive)	21,86,967	75,10,212	96,97,179

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1896	7,42,010	.....	7,42,010
To the end of the month of February 1896 (Progressive)	10,95,838	75,24,471	85,20,309

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BAGLEY—SOLBE—April 13, at St Mary's, Platstow, Richard George Bagley, Indian Staff Corps only son of the late Arthur Bagley, Esq., Lieutenant R. N. and Katherine Agnes, elder daughter of Edward Solbe, Esq. of Bromley, Kent, late of H. M. Consular Service, China.

HAY—CORSER—April 8, at St Mary's, Bryanston-square Henry Thomas Hardie Hay, Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of Wouldhay, Major-General Indian Staff Corps, of 17, Ada-road, Bristol, to Mary Margaret Corser, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George James Corser, of Barrington, Ludlow, Hereford-shire, and Mrs Corser, of 5, Victoria-square, Clifton, Bristol.

HORNE—REDDOME—April 8, at Holy Trinity, Wandsworth James F. Horne, Esq. M. A. Barrister-at-law, to Flora, eldest daughter of Col R. H. Reddome, Madras Staff Corps, Retired of Sispara, West-hill, Putney.

DEATH.

SANDERSON—April 9, at Nice, Augustus Frederick Sanderson, of Travancore, S. India, aged 47.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—May 3, at his residence, Bhora Bazar Street, close to Sir Jamsetjee's Office, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy. Funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 7-30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURKE—April 8, at Lahore, the wife of John Burke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON—BROWN—April 30, at the Free Church, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Rev Alexander Souter, M. A. and the Rev K. S. MacDonald, D. D. Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton, to Margaret Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Rev W. E. W. Brown, M. A. Rothesay, N. B.

DEATH

BURKE—April 22, at Lahore, the dearly beloved wife of John Burke.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1896.

FOR the moment the thought and attention of the civilized world are turned from the Transvaal and from North-East Africa, and fixed upon the ancient Asiatic empire of Persia. After an eventful reign extending over nearly half-a-century his Majesty Naser-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, has been laid low by the gun-shot of a fanatic. The absolute ruler of Persia, who was master of the lives and goods of all his people, has died a violent death, at the hands of one of the meanest of his subjects. The murder of the monarch on the eve of his jubilee celebration is deplorable. The Shah's diary of his visit to England; our war with him just before the Indian Mutiny; the concession of the right to navigate the Karun; the removal of his son from the Government of Ispahan because of his supposed British proclivities which gave umbrage to Russia; his growing dependence on that Power in these later years, have combined to make him an interesting historical personality to all Englishmen who follow the politics of the East. The assassin belonged to the schismatical sect of Babis, who number fully half-a-million. The movement is not, as has been alleged, mainly political; it is, according to some of the best authorities, a religious movement, having as its primary object emancipation from what it conceives to be the tyranny and fanaticism of the Koran, and for its secondary object, greater strictness in Mussalman observance. Some four years after the accession of Naser-ed-Din, a Babi conspiracy against his life was punished with extreme severity. The Grand Vazier, in order to distribute the responsibility of punishment and to lessen the chances of blood revenge, conceived the extraordinary idea of assigning the several criminals for execution to the principal ministers and courtiers, merchant class. For a long time after these terrible events, Babism was subjected to the most cruel persecution, and dared not so much as lift up its head. But persecution invariably leads to the growth of any movement, whether good or bad, and since then Babism has advanced with such rapidity, that so close an observer as Mr. George Curzon, the present Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has declared that a time may conceivably come when it will oust orthodox Mahomedanism from the field in Persia. Of late years as the widespread influence of the heresy has become more manifest, and as it has been found to penetrate into all classes of society, the opposition of the sacerdotal hierarchy has led to a recrudescence of persecution, and upon the Babis attempting to retaliate, they have been punished with great barbarity. The schismatics, although misguided in many respects, have invariably shown a magnificent heroism and faithfulness to their tenets which recalls the fidelity of the followers of Zoroaster, anterior to the time when to escape the ruthless persecution of their rulers they left the shores of Iran and found shelter in this country. The Babis have been cruelly persecuted by the governing and priestly classes, and the result is that Naser-ed-Din Shah has lost his life at the hands of a fanatical member of the sect.

It would be unjust to assume from the history of the late monarch's dealing with these schismatics against the faith that he was an utterly heartless ruler. Doubtless he believed he looked upon the persecution of the Babis as a duty he owed to Allah and his Prophet. When the Babis first sought to take his life, he was only twenty years of age, and he was led to believe that it was only by the extermination of the movement that the existence of the dynasty could be secured. Other cases of cruelty and injustice have disfigured his reign, but in each instance some palliation is to be found; and the Shah was not merely the best specimen of his age of an irresponsible and absolute monarch, but also a man of humane disposition. His two visits to Europe no doubt exercised a good influence upon him, for such instances of arbitrary cruelty in his reign as are on record almost all occurred prior to his becoming personally acquainted with Western forms and methods of government. His regime has seen the abandonment of many hateful customs that had for an almost immemorial period been observed in Persia. The days of blinding possible aspirants to the Throne, of heartless mutilations and life-long captivities, of wanton slaughter and systematic bloodshed, have gone by. The savage punishments which made the rule of the king's uncles and great uncles so dreaded, although so superficially successful, are no longer allowed. Whatever has been the fate of schismatics from the Moslem faith, the followers of Zoroaster still to be found in Persia have been permitted to worship God in their own way, few daring to make them afraid. Nasar-ed-Din was unquestionably the best sovereign that has sat on the Persian throne since the days of Kerin Khan Zend in the last century. "He is the first king of his race," wrote Mr. Curzon, a few years back, "and one of the few kings in Persian history against whom the charge of cruelty and arbitrary indifference to injustice or suffering cannot be fairly brought." No doubt the greater safety of life and property is partly due to the influence exerted by the representatives of foreign powers at the Court of Teheran, but it may be mainly attributed to the humanity of the late Ruler himself, and to his willingness to adopt the friendly advice given him by the ambassadors.

The assassinated monarch was in many respects a capable arbiter of the fortunes of his country. He possessed some excellent qualities, and bestowed unremitting attention upon State affairs. No detail, however small, was decided except upon his authority, and all policy emanated from him. His principal difficulty in the field of foreign diplomacy arose from the rivalries of Great Britain and Russia,—rivalries which are likely to reassert themselves at the present time—while the chief obstacle to domestic reforms lay in the intriguers that swarmed around the Throne. With the best intentions for undertaking plans to ameliorate the condition of the country, he had little or no control over the execution of any enterprise which had once passed out of his hands and had become the sport of corrupt and self-seeking officials. Thus many of the schemes authorised by him were never brought to completion, the money alloted for the purpose being appropriated by the officials through whose hands it passed for their own purposes. But despite all these difficulties the reign of Naser-ed-Din Shah has been marked by an advancement relatively almost as great as that which has marked the last half-century in more civilized countries. Life and property are fairly secure, brigandage is scarcely known, and robbery and violence are now seldom committed on European travellers. The Shah has the provincial governors thoroughly under control, and is supreme from one end of the empire to the other. There has been a considerable expansion of commerce; the principal towns are connected by the telegraph; official newspapers are published in the capital; regular posts have been inaugurated. A small railway runs from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azen, the scene of the assassination, and another from Mahamubadal on the Caspian to Barfuruh and Amol (twenty miles) has been commenced. These lines should be the percursors of much greater undertakings, for railway extension is one of the surest methods of developing the resources of the country and ameliorating the still unsatisfactory condition of the people. Much as Nasar-ed-Din Shah has done, a great deal remains to be accomplished. Hitherto the death of a Persian monarch has almost invariably been the signal for a general outbreak; and while rival candidates have been fighting for the Throne, the empire has been given up to anarchy and turbulence. There is little or no reason to fear that history will repeat itself in this respect, although it is quite possible that the deeping of the feud between the orthodox Mussalmans and the Babis caused by the assassination will lead to some isolated acts of violence in various parts of the empire. But so far as the succession is concerned, it may be anticipated that Prince Mozuffer-ud-din's succession will not lead to a single drop of blood being shed in efforts to place one of the other sons of the murdered monarch on the throne.

FRENCH Ministers are as ephemeral as French fashions, and as difficult to follow. M. Bourgeois, Radical and Socialist, took office, some months ago, with a minority in both Chambers. By skilful manœuvring he avoided defeat in the Chamber of Deputies, only to be forced to resign by the Senate. It was his aim to "revise" that body out of existence, by the manipulation of the election of Councils General. M. Bourgeois has been succeeded by M. Meline, who will resist "revolu- [illegible] The Senate forced the late Premier's hand, skilful and strong as it undoubtedly is, by refusing to vote the Madagascar credits until they were brought forward by a Cabinet having the confidence of both Chambers. The President refrained from asking for the resignation of the Ministers in consequence of that hostile vote of the Upper House, but he allowed it to be understood that he would decline to sign a decree for the transfer of the money required for Madagascar from some other head, if M. Bourgeois asked him to take that course. A violent Socialist demonstration against the Senate having failed to improve the situation, M. Bourgeois resigned after making a statement disputing the right of the Senate to overthrow the Ministry. The Senate has for the first time vindicated its claim to co-equal authority with the Chamber of Deputies, and thereby greatly strengthened its constitutional position. Hesitation or weakness would have been fatal. The Minister of the Interior had invited the Prefects to meet him to take his instructions for the approaching elections of the departmental Councils. It is well known that the Prefects still, as in the days of the Second Empire, exercise the all-powerful official influence at the bidding of the Minister of the Interior. The first duty of the new Councils would be the filling of one-third of the seats in the Senate rendered vacant by efflux of time. By selecting for those seats extremists in favour of a revision of the Constitution involving the abolition of the Second Chamber, the days of the Senate would have been numbered. The full knowledge of what was intended nerved that body to an act of vigour which has defeated and discredited the manœuvre intended to compass its overthrow.

It is under these circumstances that M. Meline has formed an Opportunist Cabinet pledged to resist revolutionary doctrines, and to carry through practical reforms. The statement reads like a plagiary of the declarations of the present British Ministry on taking office last year. It does not commit the new Ministry to a programme, but emphasises the rejection of the constitutional changes contemplated by their predecessors. The return of M. Hanotaux to the Foreign Office will be welcomed by everyone who has at heart the interests of France and of peace, which, rightly understood, are identical. It is a decided gain for all concerned that international questions of the greatest delicacy should be entrusted to the hands of a cool-headed capable man who knows how to maintain the just rights of his own Government while recognising and respecting the no less valid rights of others. M. Hanotaux has recently published a remarkably outspoken criticism on the levity with which the Ministry that has just fallen set aside the well-considered policy of reducing to a minimum the responsibilities attaching to the Protectorate of France over Madagascar. The Treaty which General Duchesne entered into with the Hova Queen, left the internal administration in her hands, subject to the advice and control of the French Resident. That instrument was brusquely torn up and Madagascar was declared to be French territory, the whole question of the treaty rights of other Powers thus becoming a source of embarrassment which might easily have been avoided. The French Government becomes responsible for every act of the local authorities, whom at present they cannot supervise or control, without the establishment of a European bureaucracy which the finances of the country can ill-afford to maintain. It may be hoped that the return to office of M. Hanotaux will repair the mischief which has been done in his absence. He declined to remain at the Foreign Office under M. Bourgeois, on the express ground that he could not be a party to any infraction of the Treaty, General Duchesne had induced the Queen to sign. It may be reasonably hoped that the spirit of that compact will be observed now that he is once more in a position to organise the domestic institutions of Madagascar on the only practicable basis.

As for M. Meline, the chief of the new Ministry is best known as an ardent Protectionist, a French McKinley, who has succeeded so well in his propaganda that he has reduced the volume, not of French imports, but of French exports. He has been an active exponent of the views of the more advanced and irrepressible members of the Colonial Party. He took a leading role in the impeachment in the Chamber of the Madagascar Treaty just referred to, on the ground that it did not secure for France the full fruition of the victorious result of an expedition which cost the country the lives of three thousand of her sons and four millions of money. Possibly M. Hanotaux and the teaching of events may have modified that estimate of the much-decried Duchesne Treaty. M. Meline has strong views about the desirability of hastening the evacuation of Egypt. It is possible that he may accept as a satisfactory indication of a disposition to meet French wishes in this regard Lord Salisbury's declaration that the Dongola expedition is necessary to restore the Egyptian frontier without which England could not deliver up Egypt as she received it. This reference to an eventual evacuation of the Land of the Pharaohs ought to have a mollifying effect on the most exacting of Frenchmen.

THE earthquake which was felt near midnight of Thursday, April 30th, at the Government Telegraph Offices in the Fort and in the Native Town was also felt at Matheran and at Lanowli. A correspondent writes that just after the clock had struck 12 midnight (Madras time) the floor of the room in which he was gave a sudden oscillation, apparently from east to west, which, though not violent, was startling by its suddenness. The four-post iron bedstead trembled for several seconds as if it had seen a ghost. A table in the room below gave audible expression to a somewhat similar feeling. The vibration was unmistakably from the earth itself. The walls—thick stone—did not appear to vibrate; no plaster fell, nor was the roof affected. The trembling lasted some twenty seconds. The impression given was that an explosion had occurred in the vicinity, but as no report followed, the question was at once asked, "Could it be an earthquake?" Seeing that the mysterious movement was felt at the same moment in Bombay, at Matheran, and at Lanowli, the answer of course must be in the affirmative. It would be interesting to know whether this visitation extended far inland and what area was affected.

A CONTEMPORARY gets wide of the mark in referring to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University. Sir Charles Farran could not refuse what cannot, just now at least, have been offered to him. And seeing that there is no vacancy, it seems at least premature to discuss the question of who is to be the next Vice-Chancellor, for we hear there is no likelihood of the appointment of another having to be made for some time to come. We have it on good authority that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine has not resigned, and has at present no intention to resign. On reference to the Bombay University Calendar, it will be seen from paras. 3 and 5 of the "Act of Incorporation" that going to England does not cause a vacancy in the Vice-Chancellorship or Chancellorship, or Syndicate, etc., unless there is the intention of not returning to India. Mr. Jardine, at present at all events, intends to return at the commencement of the cold weather, and he therefore continues to be Vice-Chancellor.

LADY COUPER, wife of Sir George Ebeneser Wilson Couper, K.C.S.I., of Camberley, is suffering from the effects of a severe carriage accident, by which her left thigh was broken in two places and her right arm fractured. Lady Couper was in the Indian Mutiny with her husband.

THE Nawab Sultan

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ASSASSINATION OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

TEHERAN, MAY 1.

The Shah of Persia was shot through the heart by a fanatic while entering the shrine near Teheran to-day.

His Majesty was at once conveyed to the palace, and died at four o'clock this afternoon.

THE LATE SHAH'S SUCCESSOR.

TEHERAN, MAY 2.

Mozuffer-ud-din, the second son of the late Shah, has been proclaimed his successor, and been summoned to Teheran from Azerbaijan.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Windsor Castle from the Riviera.

THE MATABELE WAR.

The column from Fort Salisbury, with which Mr. Cecil Rhodes is, has defeated the Matabele, near Bweto, killing thirty of them.

LORD WENLOCK AT YORK.

Lord Wenlock has been presented with the freedom of the City of York. In a speech made on the occasion his Lordship dwelt upon the importance of Railway extension in India, and praised the excellent work done in the Madras Presidency in this direction.

THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

The acquittal of Major Lothaire is confirmed. The Public Prosecutor withdrew from the case after the evidence for the defence.

THE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

RIOTING AT VIENNA.

The May Day celebrations passed off in Europe generally in a quiet manner with the exception of Vienna, where serious rioting took place.

The police and the military were summoned, and numbers of the rioters were injured and many arrests made.

SKIRMISH NEAR AKASHEH.

CAIRO, MAY 2.

A sharp skirmish has taken place near Akasheh between three squadrons of Cavalry and three hundred Dervish Camelmen, in which the latter were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Egyptian loss was trivial.

Captain Fitton was slightly wounded.

THE AMIR AND THE KAFFIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

As Kafiristan is now under the control of the Amir's troops, most alarming statements arrive here daily from the trans-frontier. Correspondents allude to cruelty and ill-treatment practised. These statements are utterly discredited officially.

THE ATTACK ON LIEUTENANT STEVENS.

Lieutenant Stevens, 20th Punjab Infantry, was dangerously wounded on the Peshawar railway platform, on the morning of the 1st instant, by a man calling himself Shinwari. The would-be assassin will be tried to-day.

THE RECENT "BUSTEE" FIRES.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 3.

In consequence of the belief among the ignorant classes of natives that the many fires that have occurred in the town and suburbs recently, have been caused by order of the Government with the view to improving the sanitation of the metropolis, the Commissioner of Police has published the following circular :—

The drought that is now prevailing has, as might be expected, caused the unusual number of "bustee" fires, but in many parts of the town and suburbs the poor and ignorant are led to believe that these fires are due, not to drought, but to the intentional design on the part of the high authority do away with "bustees" altogether. People should be disabused of this idea, which is mischievous and likely to lead to bad results. Inspector of each section is to be instructed personally to visit "bustees" where this false idea prevails, and by beat of drum to assure people that the police will render every help, not only in putting out fires, but in arresting and prosecuting any one who attempts to set fire to any building.

THE POONA ABDUCTION CASE.

POONA, MAY 2.

This morning, the Cantonment Magistrate asked accused, C. H. Daring, a mounted policeman, if he had anything to say explaining the evidence produced against him, when he replied that he went to complainant's house at about 9 p.m. on the 29th March, and afterwards drove round to certain places, finally to Collett's Hotel, where Mrs. Windsor's brother, Mr. Gilder, was staying. After about an hour, Mr. Windsor left, saying to his wife, "I am going home, you can go wherever you like, but don't come to my house"! After waiting for half-an-hour, and finding Mr. Windsor did not return, Mrs. Windsor, who was crying, said that she would not go back, to her husband's house as she was afraid that he would strike her. She led a most unhappy life because her husband used to strike her. Her husband was cruel. She was obliged to consult a doctor after her marriage. Dr. Abdools and also Dr. Pestonjee Cookorjee visited her at the Central Hotel. Re-examined: She complained to her father about her husband's conduct and drinking habits. Mr. Mead would not have assisted her after she had left her husband, nor would her brother.

After some further evidence, the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BARODA, MAY 2.

The opium prosecution closed to-day. The railway Magistrate, Captain C. A. Brown, after recording the accused Manecklal Tricumlal's statement, framed three charges. One of importing, second of selling opium, and the third of aiding and abetting in the importation. The case is adjourned till the eleventh instant to enable the defence to produce witnesses. Another servant of the Gaekwar's opium farmer, named Dalpat, was under the Assistant Collector, Mr. Rustom's instructions arrested by the Baroda Railway Police, while Dalpat was at a marriage festivity in a place called Boriavi. Dalpat will be released on his furnishing security for two thousand rupees.

Commenting on this opium case, the *Sayaji Vijay*, a Baroda paper, says that the Sooba, Mr. Samarth, has never been in the habit of sitting with his legs stretched on the table. The paper recommends the Baroda Government to support Mr. Samarth's action in this opium case. The paper having received information, is now convinced that Mr. Samarth's action was legal, and Mr. Rustom's request absurd. The allegations made by Mr. Rustom against Mr. Samarth are serious, and it is believed Mr. Samarth may possibly appear as a defence witness in order to take the opportunity of contradicting Mr. Rustom's statements, which are damaging.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The German Emperor, whatever else he may be, is a godsend to the newspapers. His wanderings to and fro are unceasing, and so long as he lives writers of leading articles will never be at a loss for topics. The quantity of ink consumed in comments on his latest peregrinations would float your East India squadron, but when one examines these multifarious comments one sees that most are based on mere guess work—in many cases very bad guess work. Perhaps the most probable view of the visits to Venice and Vienna is put forward by M. de Blowitz, namely, that the journey of William I. was what the *doyen* of newspaper correspondents calls a demonstration. He explains his meaning thus: Immediately after the defeat of Adowa a good many persons and a number of newspapers gave persistent utterance to a theory according to which the two allies of Italy, considering her henceforth as not worthy of being taken into account, had but one desire—namely, to eject her from the alliance as being a dead weight upon them both and adding nothing to their strength. This supposition was both humiliating for Italy and insulting to her two allies. Certain persons of more impartial judgment pointed out that the disaster of Adowa could in no wise detract from the solemn significance of the signatures of the two Monarchs, and that it would even be dealing a terrible blow at the prestige of the Monarchy in Italy thus to go by their own signatures. But, as M. de Blowitz shrewdly observes, when once the great public has got hold of an idea, whether true or false, it is, as everyone knows, the most difficult thing in the world to eradicate it, and there was nothing to be done but to find some means of rectifying the erroneous impression that had got abroad. Then also the Italians were instinctively asking themselves whether their allies would manifest publicly their fidelity to their engagements. *Voita loue* M. de Blowitz describes as absurd the notion which I do not think was widely entertained, that the Emperor's mission was one for securing the renewal of the Triple Alliance. As is explained from Vienna this morning, the two separate treaties which bind Italy to Austria on the one hand, and to Germany on the other, which were concluded in May, 1882, for a period of five years, are renewable in virtue of an automatic system—that is to say, unless they are denounced by one of the parties concerned they are renewed *ipso facto* every five years. This renewal took place in 1887, and again in 1892. A further prolongation is regarded in the Austrian capital as certain, and that is the opinion of so well-informed an observer as M. de Blowitz, who doubts if in the conversations at Venice and Vienna the question of whether the treaties of alliance should be renewed or terminated has not been referred to. He also disposes of the assumption that Italy's future policy with reference to Africa was discussed by saying that Italy herself does not know what decisions she may adopt. In Berlin the manner in which the Emperor was received both in Italy and in Austria is held to afford conclusive evidence that the Triple Alliance continues to commend itself to public feeling as well as to the judgment of statesmen in both countries, but on the banks of the Spree, as elsewhere, few persons are to be found who think that any fresh compacts have been made by the three potentates.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Is the Emperor coming to Cowes this summer after all? Three months ago such a thing would have been regarded as utterly out of the question, and even now some people think that such a visit is impossible. But trustworthy news from Berlin shows that the question is still an open one. A London morning paper of strong Conservative and autocratic tendencies has given tremendous offence in Berlin by the candour of its references to this subject. The journal in question without any circumlocution plainly tells his Imperial Majesty that he will only be a welcome guest on one condition, and that is that his Government first goes to Canossa. The *Cologne Gazette* declares it to be an international insult to imagine that conditions can be imposed with regard to the visits of the German Emperor. If, therefore, it continues, his Majesty does not care to intrude upon a country in which such strange ideas of hospitality prevail, reasonable Englishmen must not be surprised. Reasonable Englishmen will be neither surprised nor hurt. The *Kreuz Zeitung* is even more angry than its contemporary of Cologne, observing that it cannot find words to express its amazement at "such unheard-of and irresponsible arrogance." It might be supposed that these patriotic papers had been upset by the unpleasant light that the duel between Herr Kotze and Herr von Schrader is casting upon the condition of certain phases of "high life" in Berlin, and that their strictures upon this country were to some extent due to their nerves having been upset by this painful scandal. Such, unfortunately, is not the case. If we are to believe the Berlin correspondent of the leading journal, the reason of this fiery outburst is due to a less innocent cause. He tells us that in influential circles there appear to have been for some time past two distinct currents of opinion. On the one hand, there has been a disposition to seek for opportunities of undoing the painful impression produced in England by the well-known incidents of January last and of gradually restoring the normal relations which previously existed between the two countries. On the other hand, there has been a steady determination to refute or explain away the more conciliatory character of recent German policy towards England. Hence the almost savage denials that Germany was actuated by any kind of goodwill towards England in the question of the release of the Egyptian reserve funds for the Soudan expedition; the reiterated assertions that Germany's attitude with regard to South African affairs remain unaltered and unalterable; and of late the renewed allusions to the advantages for Germany of the Far Eastern Triple Alliance, coupled with profuse assurances of Germany's benign indifference to Russian designs upon Korea. He seems to think that the Emperor's views are not reflected by this uncompromising attitude, and that he is really anxious to let bygones be bygones. This opinion appears to receive a certain amount of confirmation from a little incident which occurred at Syracuse the other day. When the Hohenzollern arrived there, an English first class cruiser, the Astrœa, was in the harbour. It was not long before the Emperor wearing the uniform of a British Admiral was on board the British man of war. His Majesty was graciousness itself to everybody on board, and before leaving invited the English captain to luncheon on board the Hohenzollern. If the Emperor is just now more friendly to this country than his Chancellor, that may be owing to a desire of the latter to be very civil to the Russians. Prince Hohenlohe has private reasons for thinking kindly of Russia, for the present Czar has done what his predecessor would not have done, namely, allowed the German Chancellor's wife to retain the property in Russia she lately inherited. It is not every foreigner who would receive such a concession at the hands of the Emperor of all the Russias. By the way, Berlin must be a benighted city if it be true, as no less an authority than M. de Blowitz informs us on his word of honour as an associate of Emperors and Kings, that the sole object of Prince Hohenlohe's visit to Paris was that he might consult his dentist! What humiliation for the imaginative journalists who had given the world such sensational explanations of the German statesman's sudden and unexpected arrival in the French capital. I should think it might pay a good dentist to set up in business in Berlin.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

At Home the position of affairs in South Africa is the principal topic of conversation, and amongst the thick and thin supporters of Mr. Rhodes the dissatisfaction that was expressed against Sir Jacobus de Wet has been transferred to Sir Hercules Robinson for disuading the Home Government from earlier sending reinforcements from England. Circumstances alter cases. In former times the leading journal has not failed to denounce the conduct of a ministry that dared to oppose colonial sentiment. Except in Johannesburg the English in South Africa, and especially those at Cape Town, approve of Sir Hercules Robinson's action. The *Times* brushes their objections aside as narrow and local. The Imperial Government has to look at things from a broader point of view, and must rise superior to Colonial prejudices. "We cannot leave our alternative route to India—the sole route possible in war—imperfectly protected, out of deference to the susceptibilities even of our colonists." The revival of interest in the South African situation has quite overshadowed the proceedings of Parliament, where Mr. Gerald Balfour has added to his reputation as a Parliamentarian by the lucid, though long, speech he made in introducing his very complicated Irish Land Bill, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach has maintained his credit by the excellent way in which he introduced his first Budget under the present *regime*. That his statement, a summary of which has been telegraphed to you, excited less interest beforehand than usual, is due to the fact that it was known exactly how the position stands and what he intended to do with his splendid surplus.

THE AFGHANS AND THE KAFFIRS.

I referred last week to a contribution in the *Times* on the subject of the "Arnawai or Bashgal Valley." After pointing out that under Article 3 of the Durand Treaty the territory in question was expressly reserved to the British sphere of influence, the writer proceeded to say:—"By an oversight the Ameer attacked that valley in November and December last, and deported many thousands of inhabitants, who will now, of course, have to be restored to their homes as they are distinctly British *proteges*." It now appears that it was not Abdur Rahman Khan who was guilty of an oversight; that he was quite within his rights in extending his recent military operations to this particular valley; and that the "many thousands (!) of inhabitants" are not distinctly British proteges. These facts have been elicited by Sir Charles Dilke, who is always on the alert and whose knowledge of what is inspires in the most remote parts of the Empire is certainly unique. Last night, the Right Hon. Baronet asked the Secretary of State for India whether in the recent Afghan operations the invasion had taken place of portions of the Bashgal Valley formerly tributary to Chitral and without the sphere of influence of the Ameer as settled by the Durand Treaty, they bring also within the countries visited by Sir G. Robertson after the conclusion of the Treaty, and "why the agreement with the Ameer of Afghanistan dated 12th November 1893, published in the *Standard*, and in India in the *Bombay Gazette* of 21st March, and other papers as laid before Parliament, has not been circulated to members." From Lord George Hamilton's reply it would seem that the geography of the members of the Durand Mission was at fault. "In the Durand Treaty," said his lordship, "it was originally proposed that the whole of the Arnawai Bashgal Valley should remain within the sphere of influence of the Indian Government. When the delimitation began in the field it was found that the Bashgal and Arnawai valleys ran in different directions, the Arnawai draining into the Kunar from the east and the Bashgal river from the west. The frontier was, therefore, revised, and the revision placed within the sphere of influence of the Ameer the Bashgal Valley, which is west of the Kunar river, and over which the Mehtars of Chitral have claimed rights. This included part of the country visited by Sir G. Robertson in 1890 and 1891." Lord G. Hamilton explained that the delay in circulating the papers mentioned by Sir C. Dilke has been partly due to a misunderstanding and partly to the Easter recess. Miss Hamilton's lucid defence of the Ameer's Kafir policy has not suppressed the "interferers in the affairs of other nations," and on their behalf a question was put to the Indian Minister yesterday by Mr. A. Lirrell, while another is to be asked by Mr. Lewis Fry on Monday. The answer to the author of "Obiter Dicta" was to the effect that if an opportunity occurred the Government of India would suggest to the Ameer that he should be merciful to his new "settlers." I happened to meet a day or two ago a gentleman, who is officially connected with a well-known philanthropic organization, and whose name sometimes appears at the foot of memorials about the Kafirs. I ventured to ask him what effect Miss Hamilton's letter would have upon the movement of which he is one of the prime mover. "Miss Hamilton's letter?" he replied. "I do not know what you mean." I then told him that on April 4 the *Times* published a very long communication from his lady doctor giving all the particulars from the Ameer's point of view of the Kafir expedition. "I have not seen it or heard of it before," was the rejoinder. The moral is that if you send important matter to be printed in the *Times* be careful to avoid its being published during holiday time. April 4 was the day after Good Friday, and the Saturday before Easter. It is a rather curious fact or would be but for what I have mentioned, that although a fortnight has elapsed, not a single reply to Miss Hamilton has appeared in the columns of the *Times*, or so far as I am aware, in those of any other journal; and we know how fond some persons are of rushing into print to air their superior knowledge and to proclaim their righteous indignation.

SMUGGLING MISSIONARIES.

Apropos it may seem strange to some at any rate of your readers to learn that during his visit to England Sir T. Salter Pyne was asked if he could assist to smuggle a missionary into Kafiristan, but it is nevertheless a fact. The zealous but not very discreet gentleman who made this request holds Her Majesty's Commission as an Army Officer, and he or some other person approached Sir Salter with a view of obtaining his help to convey copies of the Bible into Afghanistan! I have not been told what Sir S. Pyne's reply was, but we can all imagine what it would be.

INDIA IN THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Lord George Hamilton's reply to Mr. Bhownuggree on the subject of the Indian department of the Imperial Institute confirmed what I was able to announce some weeks ago, but on one point the answer was not quite clear. The Secretary of State says that the Government of India have increased their contribution from £500 to £750 a year. In the annual statement of the Home charges the amount of the Indian grant is said to be £1,000, and that has been going on for some time. Lord G. Hamilton said he had no objection to the correspondence being published, and accordingly Mr. Bhownuggree will move for it next Monday. When we get the papers we shall be able to see exactly how the matter stands.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Bhownuggree, though somewhat pulled down by the operation he had to undergo, is looking very well, and is actively pursuing his Parliamentary duties. A man must be very active to please a constituency like Bethnal Green, and the calls upon his time apart from his attendance in the House of Commons are not inconsiderable. Sunday next is the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death, and Primrose Day will accordingly be celebrated to-morrow. The admirers of the Imperialist statesmen do not intend to let their veneration for that popular idol cool, notwithstanding certain intimations by Mr. Balfour and other Conservative statesmen that his successors no longer think it necessary to uphold his foreign policy. Foremost amongst the worshippers at the Beaconsfield shrine are the East End friends of Mr. Bhownuggree. A placard that has reached me from that locality announces that "the Sir Michael Hicks Beach habitation of the Primrose League intend on Saturday 18th of April 1896, to have an excursion to Westminster in two-horse brakes to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the late Right Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.," and that Mr. Bhownuggree as their member "will place a wreath at the foot of the statue." The idea of an "excursion" from Bethnal Green to Westminster is rather funny, but it only shows how remote the East is from the West in this appallingly vast city.

NATIVE ASPIRANTS FOR THE BAR.

The rush of Native students for the Bar shows no diminution, judging from the results of the Easter Pass Examinations. Eleven have received pass certificates, four of the successful candidates (Dhunjeeshaw Dorabjee, Mostafa Hossain, Sheikh Mohammed Usuf Husain Khan, and Behari Lal Rai) belonging to the Inner Temple, six (Syed Wasiuddin Ahmed, Lalla Sundar Das, Chewn Nai, Sheikh Mohammad Nasib, Syed Mohammed Reza, and Sheikh Muhammad Umar) to the Middle Temple and one (*Richard* Kaikhusroo Sorabji) to Lincoln's Inn. Ten Indians passed in Roman Law only; five, including Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree's promising son, Merwanjee Muncherjee, in Constitutional Law and Legal History and Roman Law; and ten in Constitutional Law and Legal History only. Amongst the latter is Shrimant Samvatrao K. Gaekwar, brother of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. I hear that the number of natives who intend to present themselves for the Indian Civil Service Examination this year is larger than usual. In this connexion I may mention that the Committee of the National Indian Association have just brought out a new edition of their excellent "Handbook of Information for Indian Students relating to the University and Professional Studies, &c., in the United Kingdom."

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that Lord George Hamilton's selection of Mr. R. G. Mowbray to take Mr. George Curzon's place on the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure has caused some dissatisfaction in India, "where it was hoped that the opportunity would be taken to appoint someone in touch with the non-official community in the great business centres." It seems very strange, the *Guardian* corespondent goes on to say, "that this important interest should be wholly unrepresented on the Commission. It is assumed in certain quarters that the Council of India is in some way responsible for the appointment of Mr. Mowbray, who, though a respectable politician, cannot be accepted as an Indian authority on the strength of his having made a cold-weather visit to India as a member of the Opium Commission. As a matter of fact, Lord George Hamilton did not consult his Council on the subject. Perhaps he thought that so good a Conservative and so docile a follower might thus be consoled for the loss of his seat at the General Election." This view of the matter is shared quite irrespective of party politics by many persons at home who are interested in India; and I have heard surprise expressed that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, usually foremost in defending the rights of its members, did not when Mr. Curzon retired make representations respecting the choice of his successor. Sir Henry Fowler, in forming the Commission, seems to have acted as if India is divided into two classes, and only two—officials and natives. It is impossible on any other assumption to account for the entire exclusion of the non-official European community. Lord George Hamilton had an opportunity of rectifying this mistake, but, of course, did nothing. The man who ought to have been chosen for the vacancy caused by Mr. Curzon's appointment to Ministerial office is Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., who, I understand, was quite willing to serve. Lord George Hamilton cannot be congratulated on having preferred a mere party hack to a member of great Indian experience. I am afraid that the hon. member for Cardiff is of too independent a character and clever to be a favourite with the dispensers of Government patronage. Cleverness, as Sir John Gorst, for example, is aware, is not always an advantage in public life. Less brilliant men like your former Governor, Sir James Fergusson, who has this week been scolding the lively Mr. "Tommy" Bowles for daring to be witty at Mr. Chamberlain's expense, have a much greater chance of getting on.

JUDGES FOR INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton has made some good appointments since he became Secretary of State for India, and when he has gone wrong, it is, I suspect, through listening to others rather than acting upon his own judgment. He did admirably with reference to the vacant High Court Judgeship in Calcutta. He allowed it to be known that he did not wish to appoint a "political lawyer," and some of her Majesty's judges in London took a great deal of trouble to give him a list of suitable persons. One of these was Mr. Jenkins, who succeeds Mr. Justice Pigot; it was understood that another of the selected men would be chosen for the Madras Bench. I understand, however, that some other barrister, a gentleman, named Boddam, has been or is about to be appointed. He is, I understand, Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme, an obscure town in Staffordshire.

LASCAR CREWS.

The adjourned debate on the employment of lascar crews in P. and O. steamers took place too late last Friday for me to notice it. Mr. John Burns not for the first time showed himself to be more moderate than Radicals of the type of Mr. Allen by making it clear that he did not demand the complete exclusion of the lascar, his desire being "to give the British sailor a fair share of employment." Sir Thomas Sutherland, the well-known P. and O. chairman, took part in the debate, and made a distinct impression by refuting the notion that in employing natives the company was actuated by motives of economy. As a matter of fact, mixed crews are more costly than European crews. The reason why the former are employed is because in Eastern waters they are better suited for the work. The Secretary to the Treasurer, Mr. Hanbury, "the poacher turned gamekeeper," as his old associate, Mr. Bowles styles him, made a good defence of the present arrangement, arguing, as I expected he would, against the unfairness of saying that no Indian need apply when so large a portion of the subsidy was provided out of the revenues of India. The strongest point on the side of the opponents was made by Sir Charles Dilke, who was anxious to know what would happen in case of war and these vessels being required for fighting purposes. Curiously enough nobody seems to have referred to the fact as, I believe, it is, that the P. and O. steamers engaged for the trooping are manned entirely by Europeans. Mr. Provand, a Glasgow member, who is, an old antagonist of the P. and O., this afternoon was to ask Mr. Hanbury "the date on which the notice asking for tenders for the East India, China, and Australia mail contracts was circulated, to whom it was sent, and whether it was advertised in any newspapers; and, if so, in which." On the occasion of the launching of the company's fine new steamer India, two days ago, Mr. Kendall, one of the managing directors, made a sly hit or two at P. and O. critics here and elsewhere. One of the minor disadvantages of work of that kind was, he said, the fact that "throughout the world" there were always men coming forward who thought they could manage one's business better than one could manage it oneself. Nearer home, there would probably be somebody prescribing that no one should be in command who was not a member of the Free Kirk or that an engineer should be disqualified unless his hair was red or his eyes blue!

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir J. C. Schultz, K.C.M.G.; Col. Sir W. A. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.; Lt.-Col. F. C. Denison, C.M.G.; Dr. William Sharp; Mr. Arthur Cecil; Mr J. H. D. Goldie; M. Tricoupis; Mrs. Makropoulo.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland mails of April 17, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashburner, Lt W A
Bennett, Mr Johnson
Bennett, Mr Jr
Blackhall, Mr
Bridgman, Lt T
Clark, Mr A M
Craddock, Mrs
Darling, Mr R
Davies, Mr F J
Dickinson, Miss
Dunbar, Lt C McG
Everitt, Lt G W
Francke, Mr
Hamilton, Mrs D. and infant
Hodding, Mr and Mrs
Hunt, Mr J T
Hutchinson, Lt G G
Leslie, Lt W S
Moyles, Mr G
Shirwell, Mr W C
Smithson, Miss
Walker, Capt M
Way, Lt A J

FROM BRINDISI.

Beak, Rev T H
Bell, Mr B
Crouch, Lt A B
Ferreira, Mr M
Gordon, Mr G
Grahame, Mr W F
Haines, Major
Holms, Mr and Mrs
Lynch, Mr C B
Morice, Mrs
Poss, Mr D A
Ross, Surg-Col
Stafford, Mr J

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Quardros, Mr N
Toncoio s, Mrs and infant

FROM SUEZ.—Morice, Lt

An attack by fanatical Pathans is reported upon a party of Dir levies on the Chitral road: the first of its kind since our withdrawal from the country. The fanatics fared badly. They managed to cut up one man, but they were shot down, as the party attacked were quickly reinforced.

MAHABLESHWAR LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 1.

The Mahableshwar season is now in full swing. The season is not a long one, but the energy displayed by most of the hill station residents during the few weeks of the hot weather is astonishing to those who live a quieter, if somewhat humdrum, existence. Morning, noon, and night are filled up with one thing or another. Mornings and evenings are usually occupied with riding, shooting, golfing, tennis, badminton, or with an outing to one or other of the "points"—Elphinstone Point for choice. Mid-day is taken up with formal calls or return calls, and people are as punctilious up here as in Bombay or Poona. Naturally Mahableshwar society is at this season of the year made up to a large extent of Government officials, who must follow the Government in its periodical flittings between Bombay, Mahableshwar, and Poona. So, from Members of Council down to the least prominent members of officialdom there are many to represent that section of the governing body which is collectively termed the Civil Service. But the Military element is not wanting, for one constantly meets with almost every grade of military rank, from that of General down to Subaltern. Proximity to Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and other military stations to some extent accounts for the presence of so many military officers, but, on the other hand, there are some who have come from places outside the Presidency. Other Services are also represented here, but representatives of the Civil Service and of the Army constitute the bulk of the Mahableshwar residents just now. Bombay visitors find that the element that is so predonimant in Bombay—the Commercial—is almost entirely unrepresented. And the reason is not far to seek. Bombay business men can rarely get more than the Saturday-to-Monday holiday, and a run to Mahableshwar for such a short time is out of the question. Matheran, however, can be reached in three or four hours, so that the merchant or banker may be with his family from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning without having his business interfered with. This explains how it is that Matheran society is made up so largely of the unofficial elements, which are almost entirely wanting in Mahableshwar.

The excessive heat this year has affected even Mahableshwar, but these last few days have been cooler and pleasanter, and one can get about in the open air, even in the middle of the day, with less discomfort than was possible a few days back. As usual, the "gup" of the station is making the timid afraid of extending their walks to unfrequented roads. There is a tiger somewhere towards Elphinstone Point, and our shikaris have so far not even got a sight of the royal beast of prey, although several goats have been carried off. Then it is currently reported that one of the few Bombay visitors—a Mr. Reddie—when walking quietly down the road that leads from Babbington Point into the Blue Valley, was taken aback when a bear appeared on the road, just a few yards ahead of him! Mr. Reddie stooped and picked up the little terrier he had with him, when the bear, frightened apparently scuttled off into the jungle, and although Mr Reddie hurried up, he saw no more of the unusual visitor. Even the "oldest inhabitant" affirms that bears are quite unknown here. One or two facetious persons have suggested that the animal is a tame bear, which mistook Mr. Reddie for one of the (official) bear-leaders who come to Mahableshwar for the hot weather! As if tigers and bears were not enough, we are assured that recently a wolf was seen by a pedestrian one morning at Sidney Point. In this case there are many who have not a shadow of doubt that it was a jackal or even a pie-dog that was mistaken for a wolf! We can say nothing on the point, but it is our duty to faithfully report all that we know, or, at least, all that we are told, regarding the wild animals infesting the glades and woods, or even the roads and points, of Mahableshwar, lest we be accused of keeping intending visitors in the dark as to the dangers they may have to face if they come to Mahableshwar.

On Wednesday afternoon, H. E. the Governor gave an "At Home." As the invitations stated that there was to be shooting, and lawn-tennis, and putting, many of the guests went armed with a gun or a tennis racket, or a putter. Putting was by far the most popular game, and his Excellency after receiving the visitors joined the ranks of the putters. The putting "greens"—if one may apply the term to the gray clay-coloured ground on which the holes were made—were arranged on what used to be the lawn-tennis ground furthest from the house. There were eight holes in all, and, as the ground was not very smooth, the putting was not particularly good. We heard that Mr. Whitworth and his lady partner did the round of eight holes in nineteen strokes, a wonderfully good score, and that Mr. J. C. Pottinger and his partner tied with them. Several couples tied for third place with a score of twenty-one. The intimation that games were to be played took away much of the stiffness and formality which seem to be closely connected with "At Homes," and as a consequence one saw very few new or noticeable frocks. Indeed, in the last year or two ladies seem to have, in all probability of necessity, gone in for fewer frocks, and those too of simpler style and material. In the absence of H. E. Lady Sandhurst, his Excellency the Governor had to do the work of both, but Lord Sandhurst did the part of host to perfection, and the Government House staff were actively occupied in attending on the visitors, seeing to their comfort and enjoyment. Excellent refreshments were lavishly dispensed from a table, which was conveniently placed and easily accessible. The attendance was the best that we have seen for a long time at a public function of this kind.

Last evening, there was a subscription dance at Frere Hall. There was no a fortnight ago at which the ladies were in the proportion of about three to one, and your readers may easily guess that a dance, under these circumstances, could hardly be termed a success! Last night, matters had greatly improved, but there was still a disproportion between ladies and gentlemen, and although the latter did their best, many good lady dancers were too often doing penance as wallflowers. Dancing was kept up with spirit, and "extras" lengthened out the regular programme. The Governor's Band did their share of the work to everyone's satisfaction, and the general consensus of opinion was that the dance was so far the best of this season.

In view of the Mahableshwar "Week"—which begins on Monday, the 18th instant—and the various events, shooting is being practised, golfers are hard at work, both ladies and gentlemen, and horses and "tats" are being regularly schooled. Major Grant has offered a prize for shooting, which is to be competed for next week under curious conditions, the account of which I must leave to another letter. There is a weekly golf handicap for the golfers, one for ladies and one for gentlemen. This week's competition is coming off to-day. I hear that one of the Misses Bythell has already put in a score of fifty-one for twelve holes (the round having been competed in the excellent score of 39, which practically secures the first prize). Captain Davidson and Dr. MacDonald are the only scratch players here just now, and the handicaps are on an unusually liberal scale. Captain Davidson is this year playing in grand form. I am told that he won last week's handicap from scratch with the record score of 67 for eighteen holes, or twice round the nine-hole course. His two rounds were 34 and 33. The course is this year somewhat easier in places, so that good scoring, with a little luck, is possible, but 67 for two rounds will be hard to beat.

To-morrow there is to be a gymkhana, and as gymkhanas are a most popular form of amusement up here, we expect a good turn-out.

There is a huge badminton handicap dragging its slow length along, and as there are about twenty couples, we expect that the series of contests will go on for another week or two, unless Professor Mull, who has taken charge, keeps the various couples rigidly to their time limit. There has usually been far too much laxity in this respect, and a little wholesome strictness might have a good effect. We hope to report some progress next week. There have not been any very exciting contests so far, but one or two good ones come off, or should come off, next week.

The members of the Perso-Baluch Boundary Mission arrived at Quetta on the evening of Wednesday, including Colonel Holdich, Captain Kemball, Captain Sykes, and three other officers. The Boundary Commissioner and his party are guests during their stay of the Governor-General's Agent.

ASSASSINATION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PERSIA.

By a most remarkable coincidence on the very day that his Excellency the Persian Consul-General in Bombay issued invitations for an evening entertainment in honour of the celebration of the jubilee of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, that Potentate was struck down by the gun-shot of an assassin. The tragic event has caused the greatest excitement and sensation throughout Persia, and the news has been received in Bombay with great surprise and pain.

His Imperial Majesty the Naser-ed-din, Shah of Persia, who was sixty-six years of age, was paying a visit to Shahzada Abdul Hazim, five miles from the capital, when the tragedy was enacted. He left the palace for the shrine sacred to the memory of one of the chief Imams of Persia at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. The object of his visit was a religious one; but as he was entering the shrine for the performance of *Jerad*, a fanatic of the Babi sect rushed forward and shot him in the neck with a revolver. His Majesty was at once taken to the palace, but died in a few hours. It will be remembered that the conflicts between orthodox Mahomedans and these schismatics of the Babi sect have led to numerous riots in Persia, and it is believed that it was in consequence of the measures taken by the Shah to punish these rioters that he lost his life. Fanatical members of the sect have again and again watched for opportunities to assassinate the ruler, and unfortunately they have at last succeeded. There are a number of Babis in Bombay, and the tragedy has already led to very strained relations between them and the Persian population.

In consequence of this regicide the evening entertainment that was to have been given in honour of the jubilee of the Shah has been abandoned. We are requested to state that all who have received cards of invitation may consider the same cancelled.

The deceased monarch has been succeeded by his second son, and the eldest son of the Empress, His Majesty Mozuffer-u-din. During the last week or so great preparations were in progress in Teheran and throughout Persia for the celebration of the jubilee; but, of course, all operations of the kind have been suspended; and we learn that great excitement prevails in the capital.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN BOMBAY.

The tidings of the death of his Imperial Majesty has caused profound grief among the Persians residing in Bombay. The news which spread like wild-fire throughout the town, was so sudden and surprising, that it hardly gained credence at first; but all doubts were dispelled by enquiries at the office of the Persian Consul-General, where large numbers of people immediately flocked manifesting painful anxiety. People also poured in at our office for the extras, which were issued on Saturday and distributed in the town. The sorrowful event has not only deeply grieved the Persians, but it has also given great sorrow to the Parsees, since his Imperial Majesty had won their hearts by many considerate acts for the promotion of friendly feelings between the Persians and the Parsees, and by manifesting in an unmistakeable manner his own goodwill towards them by inviting them to Persia. Crowds of mourners commenced their visits of condolence to the Persian Consul-General from two o'clock on Saturday, and the stream of callers continued till seven o'clock. The members of the family of his Highness the Aga Khan and all the leading Persians, Parsees, and others paid a visit of condolence to the Persian Consul. There will be a meeting for mourning for two days successively at the Persian Mosque, Babula Tank. To-day and to-morrow being set apart for religious meeting. H. E. the Persian Consul-General will not be able to receive any visits at the Consulate. Wednesday and Thursday are, however, set apart for receiving visits at the Consulate. The telegram received by the Persian Consul was sent by the *Sadrazam* (Prime Minister) at Teheran. It was in French, and ran as follows: "Ajourdhui Vendredi 17 Gigade Premier Mai sa Mageste Imperiale notre Auguste et regrette Souverain Rendu en Pilerinage a Chuzde Abdulazim a ete tue a midi d-un coup de revolver tire par un Babi duns lacour meme due Lieut Saint Assassion arreste."

The Persian Consul-General, who has been only a few months in Bombay, but who has made himself very popular here, forwarded telegraphic intimation of the sad event to his Excellency the Viceroy, and also to Lord Sandhurst.

As soon as the news reached Bombay on Saturday, all the Government vessels now lying in harbour carried their flags half-mast high, as well as the Dockyard flagstaff, as a mark of respect to the memory of his Imperial Highness. The Imperial Standard was also hoisted at half-mast, and the Bank of Persia and other Persian institutions were closed throughout the day. Telegrams of condolence were forwarded to the new Shah by Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Bart., and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., through the British Ambassador at Teheran

A MAHOMEDAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE SHAH IN PERSIA.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali, who was acquainted with his Imperial Majesty at Paris, was favourably impressed with the late Shah. He sends us the following interesting and vivid account of his recollections of the Shah in Paris.

INTERVIEW WITH A PERSIAN RESIDENT.

A representative of this paper called upon a well-known Persian gentleman, who in the course of a conversation said that the assassin belongs to a fanatical sect, called Babis, whose members are carrying on their disgraceful work very much on the same lines as the Nihilists of Russia or the Socialists in other parts of Europe, although their objects are not on all fours with those of the Nihilists and Socialists. The Babi sect came into existence about fifty years back. The leaders were Mirza

tressing accounts of the hardships suffered by the Zoroastrian residents of Persia, their coreligionists in Bombay were moved by a very general sympathy and fellow-feeling into forming an association, which was called the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, with the object of making representations to the Shah's Government for the alleviation of the sufferings and redress of the grievances of his Zoroastrian subjects. Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit, father of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and other wealthy Parsee citizens of Bombay took the matter to heart, and the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society was soon constituted under the most favourable auspices. Their first duty was to select a competent person who should reside in Teheran, and acting as the agent of the Society, make representations to the Shah from time to time for the amelioration of the condition of his Zoroastrian subjects. Mr. Manockjee Limjee Hateria, a great Persian scholar, was the first agent selected by the Society, and he at once proceeded to Persia, and took up his permanent residence at Teheran. He took up the matter of the grievances of the Zoroastrian subjects of Persia, who resided chiefly in Yezd, Kirman, and Teheran, and continued urging them upon the attention of the Shah's Government by petitions, memorials, and personal interviews. At that time the most serious grievance was the "jajia," or poll tax, which was levied upon all non-Mahomedan subjects of the Shah. Its total revenue was about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, but its levy was accompanied with great exactions, and corrupt officers of the State scrupled at nothing to squeeze the non-Mahomedans, including the Zoroastrians. The persistent efforts of the Society's agents were at last rewarded, and in 1882 the late Shah remitted the "jajia" tax and earned the gratitude of all his non-Mahomedan subjects. He was the first Shah of Persia who had the moral courage to abolish the tax on being convinced of its inequity and impolicy. The Zoroastrian Amelioration Society has ever since continued its beneficent work; and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has been its president for the last twenty years. Its funds amount to the large sum of Rs. 2,64,000 at present. It has opened schools in Yezd, Kirman, and Teheran for the education of Zoroastrian boys, repaired the fire-temples and places of worship there, and done everything in its power to ameliorate the condition of the Zoroastrian residents of Persia. On the death of Mr. Manockjee Limjee Hateria in 1890, in Persia, Mr. Kaikhosroo Tiraudaz was sent to Teheran as the society's agent. This young man died there in three years, and in 1893 the society sent Mr. Ardasir Edulji Reporter as his successor, who is doing good work at present. The successful working of this society in Bombay was due in a great measure to its zealous honorary secretaries. In that capacity Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Caundia did valuable service for a period of fourteen years; and the duties of the office have been ably discharged since 1891 by Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, the author of the Parsee-Prakash, a comprehensive encylopædia, which gives full and accurate information in every matter regarding the Parsees. All the society's agents always spoke of the late Shah as a kind-hearted and just ruler, who was anxious to listen to the grievances of his subjects, and to redress them as far as the surroundings of his court could admit. His death has caused general grief among all his Persian subjects at present in Bombay.

A brilliant, eventful, and successful career has been abruptly terminated by the cowardly hand of a domestic assassin. The enlightened Shah extended beneficence to friends as well as to foes, and was pre-eminently a champion of religious toleration with progress as his motto. He protected the interests of the numerous sections of the Persian population with justice and foresight. The horrible tragedy of Friday last seems rather to be the diabolical deed of a diseased and fanatical brain than the outcome of any political organisation.

In 1889 the gay city of Paris was enlivened by the festivities in connection with the Universal Exhibition in which his late Majesty played a prominent and a graceful part. Rulers, princes, and representatives of many nations were present, but the interest that was concentrated in this striking and imposing personage could be claimed by none of his rivals. Naser-ed-Deen was lionised everywhere, and his picturesque mansion in Rue Copernic became the meeting place of all that was gay, brilliant, and fashionable then. In the lovely garden of the mansion, at 5 p.m., were to be seen Floquet, Spuller, General Saussier, and sometimes even M. Carnot, the popular and amiable President of the Republic. It is strange indeed that the two men who were most popular in France at that time should both have been removed from this world by assassination. From the crowd that used to throng the exhibition the cries of "Vive le Chah," "Vive Carnot," were heard incessantly by the ordinary visitor. This extreme popularity of the Shah in Europe becomes explicable on reflection, since in him was to be found a harmonious blending of oriental politeness with occidental susceptibilities and polish. His commanding stature and his ever pleasant physiognomy made him an object of special interest, nay even of affection, to the people who had the privilege of seeing or coming in contact with him. While in Paris the Shah was most indefatigable in visiting museums, libraries, and salons, and hardly ever passed a day without putting in an appearance at the Exhibition. One fine summer afternoon he was requested by M. Eiffel and the managers of the Committee of the Exhibition to go to the summit of the tower in the captive balloon that was invariably to be seen hovering over the grounds of the Exhibition. Naser-ed-Deen Shah did not like the idea of going up himself, so he ordered a member of his suite to comply with the request of the projectors of the scheme. The bewildered expression of the Persian afforded immeasurable merriment to the on-lookers. As the balloon started this young man, who thought that the ascent meant his death, begged of his Majesty to be kind to his relations and take care of his children in Persia, which incident sent the pleasure-seeking Parisians into roars of laughter. The young Aga was very pleased with himself when the balloon came down after its ascent of 1,000 feet.

The late monarch won the gratitude of the French Geographical Society by making corrections and alterations in the large map of Persia that was appended to the wall of one of the scientific galleries in the Exhibition, and created a commotion amongst the servants by the wonderful display of historical and geographical learning. At the Palais de Versailles he astonished the French Republicans by kneeling before the marble bust of the good King Philippe Auguste and giving vent to his feelings in the following manner:—"Grand roi j'ai l'honneur de m'agenouiller devant toi." This only goes to show that the Shah paid homage to greatness wherever he found it. If he were a creature of prejudices, which could not be alleged by his greatest enemies, he would never have bent his knees to a champion of the Christian faith, as Philippe Auguste certainly was. One day the late Shah spent fully six hours in inspecting the fortifications of Paris in company of some of the surviving veterans of the Franco-German war. Here, too, he manifested a great acquaintance with military tactics and modern strategy. It was really a pleasure to the generals to show him over the scenes of the great war. Instead of being a silent spectator he proved himself a military critic of no mean eminence. That his visits to Europe were of vast importance and far-reaching results to Persia will be seen by reviewing the present condition of the country. He introduced modern inventions into Persia, and personally carried out improvements in the administration of the State. He may safely be regarded as Peter the Great of Persia, who sought to improve the backward condition of his country by studying the social, industrial and administrative problems in Europe. In addition to being an accomplished man, Naser-ed-Deen was incontestibly a diplomatist of the highest rank. Catherine II. of Russia (who was a German by birth) was said to be more Russian than the Russians themselves from the same standpoint. Naser-ed-deen should be considered as a typical Western in his feelings and ideas. He ruled without any of the constitutional restrictions which of necessity render European sovereigns good, yet his administration was a beneficent one.

MIR AUN ALI.

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

Last evening H. E. the Consul-General received the following telegram from Muzaffer-ud-Din Shah from Tabriz: "After the terrible shot which took away our very august and most beloved father, of which you are already informed, we maintain you in your post (as our Consul-General for India); you must per form your duty without any interruption."

Muzaffer-ud-Din (Victorious of the Faith) the successor to Nasur-ud-Din was born in 1853. In reference to him Mr. George Curzon, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his book on Persia, says:—

In accordance with a fixed, but most impolitic tradition of the Kajur Dynasty, the Vali-Ahd is appointed Governor-General of the North Western Provinces of Azerbaijan with his capital and palace at Tabriz. He cannot leave this province without the sanction of the Shah; and immured there, he remains in total ignorance of the politics, and State craft of Teheran, State Ministers whom he may have to defend upon the system which he may have to dispense, the people whom he may have to rule. He does not ordinarily even administer the province of which he is the nominal Governor, but he is a mere puppet in the hands of some trusted servant of the State. It is as though the Prince of Wales were compelled habitually to reside at Cardiff or Carnarvon and were never allowed to quit the borders of the principality. Nay, it is worse, for Zabriz, which is the second city in the kingdom, cannot fairly be compared to a small provincial town; and a better simile would be that of our English Heir Apparent, who, as heir of the Duchy of Lancaster, was compelled to hold his court at Liverpool, but was precluded from bearing any part in the administration of that great county or city. Placed, moreover, in the province which is nearest to the Russian frontier, and is overshadowed by Russian influence, the Vali-Ahd is apt to contract preposssessions or apprehensions which it is difficult to throw off, and which may affect his entire subsequent reign. The Shah has three times been to Europe himself, but, unfortunately, has never so far permitted his son to sdr outside of Persia. The consequence is that but little is known of the character and capacities of the latter which have been variously represented as those of a polished and well-informed gentleman and of a weak and harmless nonentity. Dr. Wills has, I think, in his writings done a great injustice to the Vali-Ahd, whom, in passages to which without quoting I may refer my readers, he has described as physically weak and mentally imbecile, and as an impracticable and obstinate bigot.

I believe (and I have taken steps to procure the best information on the subject) that this is a most unfair account of the personality of the future being of Persia. To far from being either an idiot or an imbecile, he is a man of good intelligence and considerable instruction, being well read in history, professing an interest in botany, and being withal of an amiable and unassuming disposition. The charge of bigotry appears to have arisen from the fact that he pays marked respect to the Mullahs, and that he is believed to be more or less under the influence of the Sheikhi sect, which may be described as a fanatical Agency. Any such prepossession, however, which probably does not amount to more than serious orthodoxy as contrasted with the free thinking tendencies of his elder brother, is far from justifying a fear of active religious persecution in the future. If the Prince is, as alleged, of weak character and easily led—although such a lack of individuality is denied by others—it is largely owing to the inexcusable position of subordination in which he, a man of nearly forty years of age, the second personage in the kingdom, and the future sovereign, has been placed by the short-sighted apprehensions of his father. Though nominally Governor-General of a great Province, he has hitherto been allowed no more voice in the actual administration than a lacquey at his table; a child in leading-strings has more control over his own movements than this pseudo-ruler has had over his subjects. The allowance given to him by the Shah has been variously quoted to me as 40,000, 60,000 and 72,000 "tomans," the lowest estimate being equivalent to 11,4001, the highest to 20,5001; whichever it be, it is notoriously inadequate for the becoming maintenance of Royal State, a great retinue, and a large harem, and the prince has continually found himself in the ignominious position of being indebted to his own Prime Minister for the means of defraying his expenses. From the Amir-i-Nizam he received an annual contribution towards this object of 40,000 tomans Owing to his long residence in Azerbaijan, and to the close proximity of that province to Russian territo y, he has frequently been credited with strong Russophile proclivities. There does not appear, however, to be any more ground for this than for the other damaging insinuations against his character. The Prince sees so little of any Europeans that it is impossible to ascertain his real sympathies. The Amir-i-Nizam was reputed to be a strong Russophile, and in consequence to have encouraged the belief that his feelings were shared by his Royal Master In the lack of any more serious occupation, the latter has devoted himself greatly to sport and shooting, being, like all the kajars, a fine performer both with a rifle and shot-gun, and being further devoted to artillery exercise, a w hich he is something more than an amateur, making excellent practice with the Austrian Uchatius guns in the arsenal at Tabriz. In appearance, he is of middle stature, and of handsome but careworn expression. He is the father of a large family, having more than twelve children living, several of whom are already married. His first wife—the daughter of Mirza Taki Khan, the great minister of whom I have spoken, and consequently his first cousin, her mother being the shah's sister—he parted with, owing it is said, to circumstances arrising out of her father's assassination. One of her sisters was married to his elder brother, the Zel-es-Sultan, but died many years ago. Such is the information that I have been able to gather about the next king of Persia. He is emphatically what would, in sporting parlance, be termed "a dark horse." It is quite possible, however, that upon his succession to the Throne, this unknown quantity may turn out somewhat of a surprise. The recent eclipse of his elder brother has added to his prestige and chances, which, approved by the reigning monarch, recognised by foreign Powers, and accepted by the country, may now be looked upon, humanly speaking, as absolutely secure.

THE LATE SHAH.

An excellent sketch of the life of the late Shah is given in Routledge's publication:—

Nasr-ed-Deen, Chah en Char (King of Kings), K.G., Shah of Persia, whose tragic death is reported above, was the son of the late Mehemet Shah, by Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, born April, 1829, was called to the throne September 10, 1848. The Shah was well versed in Persian and Turkish, was acquainted with history, and travelled in Europe. At the beginning of the war between Russia and Turkey in 1853, he declared his neutrality, but shortly before its close, entered into a treaty with Russia. In the following year, in consequence of the occupation of Herat by Persian troops, the Government of India declared war against him (Nov. 1, 1855). After a few months of hostilities, during which General Outram captured Kurrach, Bushire, and other places, a treaty of peace was signed in Paris by Lord Cowley and the Persian ambassador, in which ample satisfaction was given to England. Subsequntly the Shah had wars with several neighbouring states, and was successful in an expedition against the Turcomans. Of late years he acted in the most friendly manner towards England, and in 1863 a treaty for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia, was signed at Teheran. The Shah's visit to Europe in 1873 was a strong argument as to the moderation and popularity of his rule, for although he was absent from his kingdom from May 12 till September 6, not one breath of sedition disturbed the political calm that reigned there. In four months the Shah crossed the Caspian to Astrakhan, ascended the Volga, visited Moscow and St. Petersburg, crossed by rail to Berlin and Cologne, ascended by rail to Wiesbaden and Frankfort, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and Baden, turned northward to Biberich, descended the Rhine to Bonn, took the rail to Spa, went on to Brussels, crossed from Ostend to Dover, visited London, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Trentham, Manchester, Windsor, Woolwich, and Richmond; crossed to Cherbourg, visited Paris, Geneva, Turin, Milan, and Verona; crossed the Brenner to Salzburg and Vienna, returned to Italy, crossed from Brindisi to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Poti, took rail to Tiflis and carriage to Baku, and thence returned by steamer to Enzeli, the Persian port at which His Majesty had first embarked in May. During this journey the Shah kept a diary, which, on his return, was published in the original Persian. A verbatim English translation, by Mr. J. W. Redhouse, appeared in London in 1874. The Shah subsequently paid a visit to Russia, entering St. Petersburg in State in May 23, 1878. The "Diary kept by his Majesty the Shah of Persia during his journey to Europe in 1878, translated from the Persian by Albert Schindler and Baron Louis de Norman," was published in London in 1889. The Shah paid a second visit to England in 1889 having shown himself anxious to cultivate a closer relationship with England. In 1891 he granted certain commercial concessions to Great Britain in a convention obtained through Sir H. Drummond Wolff's influence. The Shah made a second tour of Europe. He leaves five sons and fifteen daughters.

A LONDON PRESS ESTIMATE OF THE SHAH.

Writing of his late Majesty's second visit to England in 1889, the *Daily News* remarked:—

Judged by Oriental ideas, and especially compared with most of his predecessors, Nasir-ud-Deen deserves to take a creditable rank. He had rather an unhappy start. His father, whom he succeeded on the throne, conceived a violent jealousy of him, and for years before his death practically interred him in an outlying province, where he was the nominal governor, but really a prisoner under the closest surveillance, and vexed by the most provoking privations. When at length he came to the throne, the chronicles of the times, or at any rate oral traditions, affirm that there was a terrible reckoning-day for large numbers of those who had done his father's behests. But on the whole the present Shah has been a comparatively mild and enlightened ruler. As a youth, he had the benefit of the tutorship of Mirza Ibrahim of Halleybury College, a good and an enlightened man, who it has always been believed infused into his pupil ideas and principles which have borne fruit ever since. It is true that in the first exuberance of independence he got rid of his tutor, as well as of a good many others; but the Shah's respect for European ideas and habits and many improvements in the government of Persia have been attributed to the instructions of Mirza Ibrahim. The milder treatment of criminals throughout the kingdom has been often alluded to as very noteworthy during the present reign. Formerly they were often subjected to the most frightful tortures; under Nasir-ud-Deen beheading has usually been the extreme penalty of the law without any previous torture.

The Shah was born in 1829 and was therefore on the verge of three score years and ten. He is the fourth of his dynasty, and succeeded to the throne in 1848—a throne, by the way, said to be imbedded with jewels to the value of six millions of English money. He is of dark complexion, and in his earlier days was esteemed one of the handsomest men of his time, though on his last appearance in Europe opinions seemed to differ a good deal about him in this respect. All agreed that he had dark expressive eyes, and a strong resolute-looking face. He stands about 5 ft. 8 in. or 9 inches high, and is squarely and strongly built. This is his third visit to Europe, a fact which bears out what has always been said of him—viz., that he has a great respect for Western civilization, and has always been inclined to borrow from it ideas for promoting the welfare of his own country. The difficulty of doing so we perhaps are hardly in a position to understand. The Shah has a large territory. It is twice as large as France, but its population cannot be very great, though it is extremely difficult to say precisely what it is, large part of it consists of migratory tribes, whose numbers can only be roughly conjectured. Eight or nine millions have been stated as the total number of the Shah's subjects; and as to the country, one traveller has described it as divisible into two parts, one being desert with salt and the other desert without salt. It is certainly for the most part a poor and barren land, and its entire revenue must be something very paltry, notwithstanding its "peacock throne" and the great reported wealth of its ruler.

On his previous trips, as is very well known, the Shah made with his own hand copious notes of all he saw, and afterwards published his Diary. What with the editing which the work may be supposed to have undergone, and the subsequent translation, the Shah's diary proved on the whole to be somewhat disappointing. In its English form, at any rate, it is throughout characterised by a severe Oriental reserve, and that entire absence of gush which his Majesty managed successfully to observe wherever he went. For the most part it is a bald chronicle of what he did and what he saw, strikingly free from superlatives in any form, and betraying surprisingly little of the real thoughts which it may be presumed the highest developments of European civilization must sometimes have awakened in a man of Nasir-ud-Deen's ability. One may search far for any expression of surprise or wonder; and indeed it was said by those who closely observed the Shah throughout his travels that the only sight that visibly affected him was the bearing down upon the vessel in which he was crossing the Channel from France of the British ironclads, and the tremendous uproar of the salute they gave. Even under this novel experience he preserved entire outward composure; but his cheek blanched, and he trembled, while some of his suit are said to have fled to the cabins below, and to have hidden themselves in terror. In this connection may be mentioned a significant passage in his diary that betrays something of the nervous trepidation he experienced on board ship, though nothing of any perturbation was observed in him at the time. He was down at Portsmouth and had inspected the Sultan. Having done this, "we descended," he writes, "seated ourselves in our boat to return to our own ship, and were taken in tow by a small steamer. As it arrived at the foot of an accommodating ladder on board ship, it shot past that ship and went under the steam paddle-wheel of the ship, at the very moment when the steam paddle-wheel was set in motion. It wanted but little for the paddles of the wheel to strike our boat. If—which God avert!—only one of the paddle-wheels had stuck our boat, we should all have been drowned. Thanks to God Most High, the wheel stopped, we escaped uninjured, ascended into our ship, and returned to the seaport town of Portsmouth." At another point in his diary, with equal fervour he thanks God that the Channel during his passage across was as smooth as the palm of his hand. Military revues and all the wonders of machinery seem to have produced little or no effect on his mind; but the sea and the terrible fleet of England evidently impressed him profoundly. The sea, the ships, and the ballet dancers of Europe seem to have stirred the Shah of Persia on his first visit as nothing else could do. There were many other things that arrested his attention, among them being commissionaires, policemen and umbrellas. Of the policemen, the citizens of London, he says, set great estimation on them. "Whoever beheaves disrespectfully to the police is adjudged worthy of death"; and of European umbrellas, "every person" he writes, "man or woman, on leaving the house takes one in his hand, and the umbrella has three uses; it is used as a walking stick, or to shelter a person from the sun or the rain, and occasionally as a weapon to strike another's head."

THE SHAH AT HOME.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, writing in *St. James's Gazette* in June 1889, asked its readers: "Do you know anything about the Shah," and thus he proceeds to enlighten them:—

The public still know very little about him. Nothing could be more puerile than the senseless jests and ignorant wonder lavished upon this eminent person by our music-hall, Arrys and others who should have known better when he first visited us some years ago. "Have you seen the Shah?" was the then common but satirical inquiry. "Do you know anything about the Shah?" is a rather more sensible question. He will be with us in a short time. This descendant of princes who once held the same suzerainty in the East that Charlemagne claimed in the West—this "King of Kings," as he is to this day called throughout Persia and Afghanistan—is in many respects a highly remarkable personality. He is between sixty and seventy, but looks much younger. He came to the throne quite a young man in 1848. No one knew much of him then. As Crown Prince he was tactful, fairly well-educated, without conceit, thoughtful, and reserved rather than studious. He was not supposed to be a man of action or specially apt for governing; but from the moment he ascended the throne a change came over him. Every province in his empire was then in open revolt. With the aid of a certain Grand Vizier of high genius—a man so great that had he lived he might have changed the face of the East—the young Persian monarch subdued the rebels and soon got the reins of power into his own hands. He then quietly gave his Grand Vizier the go-by, turned a deaf ear to his would-be counsellors, broke the intrigues of the harem, smiled down the dismay of the jacks-in office who had lorded it over his father, and proceeded to surround himself with numerous chamberlains, who became less his ministers than his executive officers. At first he showed signs of what is called Liberalism, and it seemed as though he might give his people some sort of Constitution; but those were stormy times. The Shah has marked the fate of Louis Philippe, of Bomba, of the late Russian Emperor, of Lincoln, of Garfield, of Napoleon III.; indeed, as he remarked some time ago, with the exception of Queen Victoria and the old German Emperor, there was hardly a crowned head in the world but what had been either assassinated, threatened, or deposed.

IN HIS OWN HANDS.

So he elected to keep all power in his own hands; and he has reigned for forty years without a rival over the most mixed, wayward, and fanatical people in Asia. From the moment he ascended the throne, instead of exploiting the country for his pleasure, he applied himself to the arts of war in order that he might be strong, and then to an encyclopedic course of study in order that he might be wise. He has learned French since he became Shah. Geography is a passion with him. He is an excellent mathematician, and so good financier that he controls personally the whole expenditure of his Court.

He revises the accounts and authorizes the payments. He is a clever artist, an elegant poet, and a voluminous writer. Chosen by Napier, Malcolm Khan by far the most enlightened Oriental now in England—perhaps in Europe—has been heard to say that every despatch received in England bears signs of having been read and corrected by the Shah; and the clearest and ablest State papers are written with his own hand. He is surrounded by Oriental intrigues, but he dominates them all by sheer force of personal superiority; and he now leaves Persia without any government, except a shadowy authority left in the hands of three sons all born in the same year of three different mothers. What other Eastern potentate would be able to wield so exceptional a sceptre without a catastrophe? At present the Shah rules through his chamberlains. These functionaries are personal friends, however, whose only use much of his Majesty's mind as he chooses to reveal. They obey him implicitly, and he rules by keeping everything in a sort of fine equipoise. The harem, the princes, the State functionaries, the army, the religious fanatics, the merchants, the European and Asiatic Powers even, are all made to balance, to check to counteract each other; and the result is remarkable enough.

HIS OWN MASTER.

No Shah for canturies has had such a reign both as to quantity and quality. In two centuries Persia has had about ten dynasties; but the Shah for near half a century has not only reigned supreme, but has been what perhaps no other potentate in Europe, Asia, or Africa can boast of in an equal measure—he has been his own master. The Sultan Hamed never ventured outside his palace grounds. The Shah has twice quitted Persia to travel; and he now leaves his three sons as nominal viceroy—all, however, rivals who agree in nothing save in a great regard for and allegiance to their father. His government is, in fact, a real "tour de force"—the result of marvellous tact, knowledge of human nature, and consummate practical ability; and we must add, a certain temperance, tolerance, self-control, and real magnanimity. The Shah is generous and forgiving. He is a great respecter of religion, and devout in his personal habits, but no fanatic. He rises early. At ten o'clock breakfast he receives and converses with any learned and scientific or literary people, or other visitors who may be invited to Court. He talks a great deal and listens very well. He never uses a vulgar expression, and his language is singularly elevated and chaste both in matter and manner. He drinks very little; he eats of everything, but only a little of anything. Hunting is his great delight, and he pursues it regularly for the sake of his health. Otherwise he is incessantly engaged with secretaries, who write from dictation and translate the foreign books and newspapers for him. Even when he rides abroad he is accompanied by a mounted secretary, who reads aloud to him. He shows himself in all parts of his kingdom without fear; though he has more than once been wounded, and nearly assassinated by a fanatical sect of Persian Nihilists.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION RESISTLESS.

From his great knowledge of history, and especially European history, he has at last become convinced that Western civilization cannot be succesfully resisted. This is at the root of his desire to travel. He not only wants to make favourable terms with foreign Powers, but to borrow their methods and learn the secret of their commereial and industrial success. He is convinced that Persia has an important part of play in the regeneration and reconstruction of the East; and he comes abroad to seek the personal alliance and friendship of those whose influence and attainments he admires and respects, and whom he believes are ready to sympathize with his enlightened and liberal aspirations and help him to achieve his objects. The Shah is fortunate in possessing such a man as Prince Malcolm Khan, the Persian Minister in England. The Prince is not only a near relative and intimate friend of his Majesty, but has throughout been his most trusted counsellor in all matters of foreign policy.

DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL

S. S. CALEDONIA.

A very large number of passengers proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the mail steamer Caledonia. The pavilion at the Apollo Bunder, and that on the Ballard Pier, were at noon crowded to excess by passengers and their friends who had come to see them off. Amongst the passengers were the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, I.C.S., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government; Sir Frederick Fryer, Chief Commissioner, Assam; the Hon'ble Sir Arthur J. H. Collins, Q.C., Chief Justice, Madras High Court; the Hon'ble Mr. H. T. Ruaz, Judge, Punjab High Court; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shepard, Judge, Madras High Court; Brigadier-General E. J. Lugard, Commanding the Madras District; Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, the senior partner of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, and Mrs. Sassoon; Mr. and Mrs. Emil Spinner, Nawab Sirdar Dilar Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E.; Nawab Syid Sarfraz Ali Khan; Nawab Syid Nizamudin Khan; Major the Hon'ble A. C. Sidney; Mr. J. Woodroffe; Mrs. G. McCorkell, the wife of Mr. McCorkell, the District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad; Sirdar Abdul Huq; the Hon'ble Mrs. Elliott; Mr. G. B. Reid, the Revenue Commissioner of Gujarat; Mrs. Beaufort; General S. F. Blake; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Montague Curzon; Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Gallway; Surgeon-Colonel S. O'B. Banks; Dr. Rustomji Nussarwanji Khory; Lady Eva Fitzgerald; Lady Nesta Fitzgerald; and others. A large number of Native yarn and cotton brokers of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and nearly the whole of the staff were assembled under the pavilion at Apollo Bunder to take leave of the head of the concern. Amongst those present were: Messrs. E. S. Sassoon, A. S. Sassoon, S. A. Nathan, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Jehanghir Byramji Registrar, R. C. Wadia, R. H. S. Issacs, S. Sassoon, Sooker Abraham, Merwanji Rustomji Dalal, Byramji Rustomji Dalal, N. S. E. Nissim, S. Benjamin, J. Lang, R. J. Mathalone, J. Abraham, D. Benjamin, and others. About half-past 12 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sassoon arrived in palanquins at the Apollo Bunder, where they were enthusiastically received under the pavilion by those present. The floral presentations were very numerous, and were acknowledged with becoming courtesy. After shaking hands with those present Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sassoon stepped into a steam launch and proceeded to the mail steamer, a number of gentlemen accompanying them to the vesse', and saw them off. Mr. Henry Solomon, of the firm of Messrs. David Sasso n and Company, and Mrs. Solomon were also passengers by the mail steamer. A few of their friends were present at the bunder to bid them good-bye.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

Another round in this annual tournament has been played off and a more interesting stage reached. In a large fixture of this kind, the first stages are as a rule, of necessity, of rather an unexciting nature, but now when something like three-fourths of the players have been disposed of, the stronger ones, who have been successful in knocking them out, have to meet in the final stages, and the games are naturally better contested, and more interesting to the on-lookers.

The play during the past week was somewhat disappointing. Two games, which were certainly looked forward to with interest as likely to result in a very light match in each case for first place, proved to be quite the contrary. Fischer walked away from Bice, and Symes did much the same in his match against Reid, the winner of the Singles handicap last year. Both these players fell far short of the play expected of them, and were points below their ordinary game. What is the cause, the heat.?

The winners of last week's games are Fischer, Symes, J. C. Brooks, Harrison, Warden, Proctor, Froom, and A. J. Brooks.

These will meet during this week, and a few days now will see the final tie, which, seeing that it will be a game between the two survivors out of something like 36 players, should be productive of a good game.

In the Doubles four couples are left in, playing in the following order:—

Cheetham and Reid *vs.* Dunk and Bradshaw and Froom and Fischer *vs.* Roberts and Jeffrey. Cheetham and Reid, last week knocked out Booth and A. J. Brooks after a real good fight for it, in which Brooks again and again prolonged the agony by his plucky and often successful attempts to be everywhere the ball was likely to go. Booth played a steady game, and kept the ball travelling at times in quite an unexpected manner, but the combination was not strong enough for that of Cheetham and Reid, both of whom are good and patient players, and a much better assorted pair of course than Brooks and Booth.

FIRE ON COTTON GREEN.

About half-past 9 o'clock, last night, another fire broke out on Cotton Green, Lower Colaba. The flames originated in a block of unpressed bales of cotton lying opposite the Grant's Buildings and belonging to a Bunish, named Goculdas Dewji. As soon as the fire was discovered, the different fire-brigade stations were communicated with and in a few minutes the Colaba engine under Mr. Cham arrived on the scene, quickly followed by the Fort and all the other Municipal steamers, but none of them were brought into requisition, as the outbreak did not appear to be of a serious nature. However, these engines were not allowed to return to their quarters until the fire was totally extinguished by means of a hose attached to a stand-pipe. Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire-brigade was promptly on the scene and under his supervision the water from the hose was continued playing on the smouldering cotton for about a quarter of an hour. The owners of the neighbouring stacks, who had arrived on the spot, quickly set to work a number of coolies to roll out the bales to a safe distance. The origin of the outbreak is supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion. The total loss caused by fire and water is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Cholera has made its appearance in Bombay since the last few days. I would therefore suggest that the Municipality should spare no expense or trouble to keep the town as clean as possible. I would particularly draw the attention of the Executive to the kutchera in and about the dust boxes placed on roads, such as Picket Road, Kolbhat Road, Vithalwady Road, Mugbhat Oart, and many other oarts. These dust boxes, instead of being a convenience, are a source of nuisance, for instead of the kutchera being removed at once, is allowed to remain over-night. The Health Officer should, I think, personally see that the kutchera is not allowed to remain in the boxes and the places surrounding them. If he wants an extra grant for doing this, I hope the Corporation will not grudge to give it to him.—Yours, &c.,

May 2. A HINDU.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES" not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Re 1-2-1, of MADON, SONS & Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of a gang of incendiaries was, on Tuesday, tried for setting fire to huts in the Burial Bazar, which was destroyed a few days back. The accused was caught in the act. The case is proceeding.

On the 29th ultimo a curious case was heard at Howrah. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged a native trader with cruelly ill-treating a consignment of 300 monkeys despatched from Benares for sale in Calcutta. Twenty died *en route* owing to the state in which they were packed. The magistrate acquitted the consignee, but fined a railway coolie Rs. 5.

The Simla Municipality have decided to light their public buildings and roads by electricty. Tenders for such lighting will shortly be invited.

It will probably interest a considerable number of our readers to know that the drawing of the Van Diemen's Land Bank lottery has been fixed for June 3rd.

Major-General Maitland's first experience of railway travelling in India was a startling one, as he was a passenger on the Bombay mail which had a third class carriage and the mail van burnt south of Ghaziabad.

The storm last Tuesday interrupted all the Assam and Burma wires near Bagoola station.

In reply to the Bengal Government as to what steps are being taken by the Municipal Commissioners to check the cholera epidemic in Calcutta, an imposing list has been submitted, including a large number of measures recommended against infectious diseases generally, some of which are totally useless against cholera. Six temporary medical inspectors have been added to the seven already employed, who are supposed to make house-to-house inspections and treat patients also, and distribute an arsenal of disinfectants of doubtful utility.

It has been arranged that the troops moving from Chitral in relief shall halt at Mardan, whence they will march to Nowshera and be railed off at once in order to avoid detention at the latter station. One section of the Hazara Mountain Battery and No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners are timed to reach Nowshera on June 1st, the 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas on the 2nd, and the 25th Punjab Infantry with miscellaneous details on the 3rd. It will thus be seen that the relief movements will cover the whole of May.

The Punjab Government has just replied to a letter from the Municipality, regarding the legislation to be undertaken to guard against the adulterations of the milk supplied to the station. It is practically certain that impure milk supplied from native villages caused the serious outbreak of enteric fever in Simla last summer. The Lieutenant-Governor endorses the views of the Committee, and a Bill will be brought before the Imperial Legislative Council capable of application to all Municipalities in the Province. This action is most gratifying to the Simla Municipality, who have found themselves powerless to control the milk-supply.

A conference was held recently between the Civil and Forest Officer under the presidency of the Commissioner of Pegu, to consider the position of the *toungya* cultivators in the cutch district of Burma. In Prome and Thayetmyo the cutch tree grows profusely since the prohibition against cutting cutch trees except under license. The life of the *toungya* cultivators is an especially difficult one. The *toungyas* are cut on the hillsides and all the trees on the patch cultivated, which is usually three or four acres in extent, are cut down and burnt on the approach of the rains, the ashes forming a fertiliser. The produce obtained by this cultivation is barely sufficient to keep the cultivators alive, and the rigid forest rules of recent years have pressed hard on this numerous class. The Government have recognised that it is useless to stop a method of cultivation which has been practised for centuries, and a year ago allowed bona fide *toungya* cultivators to cut the cutch trees in one township. How to extend this concession and remove the admitted hardships of the cultivators has been considered at the conference which was attended by seven officers.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has accepted the views expressed last year by the Simla Municipality with regard to the better control of the milk and butter supply in Simla, and approved of a section similar to section 364 of the Calcutta Municipal Act being introduced into the Punjab Municipal Act. In a letter communicating this decision to the Municipality, the Lieutenant Governor says he would not confine the section to milk and butter, but would limit its operation to the municipalities to which it might be specially extended. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick also agrees that a section should be included prohibiting the sale of milk and butter without a license. The exact terms of the amendments will be settled in communication with Colonel Robertson, President of the Municipality, when the Government reaches Simla. The receipt of this letter has given great gratification to the Municipal Committee and the residents of Simla generally.

It seems highly probable that as the Tashkend-Samarkand-Khokand line will be shortly opened Russia may now employ her railway battalions on the Merv-Kushk route. The distance from Merv to Shaikh Junid, the most advanced post on the Afghan border, is only about 180 miles, and as far as Penjdeh the country is an open plain through which the Morghab river runs. From Penjdeh onward the valley of the Kushk would be followed in which low hills occur. Shaikh Junid is a cantonment which would become of the first importance if connected by rail with Merv, and it is quite possible that Decauville plant for a light line to Herat might be stored there. The distance thence to Herat is ninety miles, but the Paropamisus Range would have to be crossed and the Arteman Pass, which leads over it, is 5,250 above sea-level though not more than 3,000 feet higher than Shaikh Junid itself. There can scarcely be a question of a race for Herat between England and Russia, as the railway terminus at Merv is only 270 miles from that city, while New Chaman, where the Indian railway system ends, is at least 450. No particular alarm need be felt regarding the news, as it is really a matter for surprise that Russia has not taken the Merv-Khusk Railway in hand long ago.

It may be urged that there are the land-lines via Moulmein on the south and Bhamo on the north which can be used, but merchants are shy of trying these routes, as interruptions beyond British territory are very common. The tariff on the Bhamo route is less than one-third of that by the cable, and via Moulmein the rate is about one half. The Chinese and Siamese Governments, however, discharge their duties in connection with the maintenance of the wires in a perfunctory manner; and when interruptions occur the breaks are repaired very leisurely. Thus a message may be delayed four or five days, and the land-lines are consequently but little used. This is much to be regretted, more particularly as regards the Bhamo route which links Calcutta and Bombay direct with Shanghai. If China would look to her wire from the Burma frontier to the coast-line, traffic would seek this cheap line of communication, and a considerable revenue would be earned. The Eastern Extension Company are now masters of the position, as their cables are always in working order, and merchants must use them whatever the rates may be. But, as we recently pointed out, a new land route

THE NINTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

[BY TELEGRAM.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 2.

At the ninth Provincial Conference, which met this afternoon in a *mandap* erected in the Burns Garden, Mr. Chandawarkar, the president, delivered the opening address, and said that in order to make the wants of this province known what was wanted was a steady agitation on the conscience of Government. He spoke at great length on the Provincial features of the Indian Budget, and stated that it was the deliberate opinion of the Financial Member of the Bombay Government that the decentralization policy of the Government of India had taken away all inducement to economy on the part of the Bombay Government. The complaint that the revenue was the first object of the Abkari administration was not unfounded. He also quoted several instances of police oppression brought to light during the last two or three years.

SECOND DAY.

MAY. 3.

About one hundred and fifty delegates from the Province assembled this morning.

Mr. Wacha proposed that the time had come to consider the matter of financial decentralization of the different provinces, the Supreme Government receiving only a fixed contribution. The speaker dwelt at great length on the demands which have been made at different times by the Imperial Government on the local finances, in contravention of the principle stated in Lord Ripon's resolution.

Mr. Dowlatram Jethman then proposed the second resolution, which dwelt chiefly upon the construction of the Courts of Justice in Sind, characterising the Sadar Court as one of the worst in India, and proposing its reconstruction.

Professor Gokhale, of Poona, entered a protest against the rules for admission to the Provincial Service as being detrimental to the purity and efficiency of the administration.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address, on Saturday, Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar said :—

In accepting with thanks the high and responsible office of President of the Ninth Provincial Conference, which you have by your spontaneous sufffrages conferred upon me, I cannot but give expression to the feeling which has been uppermost in my mind ever since it was proposed unofficially and informally, that I should preside over your deliberations here. When the proposal was made to me, the first inclination of my mind was to decline the honour, because I had no sympathy with the objects and aims of the Conference, or because I underrated its importance, but because I felt, as I do feel even now, that it was hardly fair to the Conference that it should be presided over by one like me who had ceased to take any active and useful part for several years in the prosecution of the cause of either the Congress or the Conference. It seems to me that after the enthusiasm with which the previous Conferences were held and the success which attended their deliberations, it is hardly necessary to justify the holding of a Provincial Conference every year by pointing out its utility. It is indeed impossible to exaggerate the importance and utility of an annual political pilgrimage of this kind, which brings together a large concourse of representative men from the different parts of the Presidency and enables them to meet on a common platform for the public weal. The moral and social effects alone of these annual gatherings, which bring home to us the fact that we are the Natives of one country, bound together by a community of political interests, objects, and aspirations, are enough to illustrate and emphasise the value of a Provincial Conference. In that respect this annual gathering may well be said to add to the remarkably useful service which the National Congress has rendered and is rendering by assisting the silent process going on among us of the unification of the different castes and creeds in India. The Provincial Conference is not only "a utility," as my friend Mr. Javerilal would call it, but "an indispensable necessity" in these days, when the mofussil has been able, by reason of important changes effected during the last fifteen years in the constitution of district municipalities, local boards, and the Provincial Legislative Councils, to come to the front, so to say, and called upon, as it were, to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Presidency towns in assisting the Government with such help, counsel and criticism as is always necessary for progressive administration.

"THE UNHAPPY VALLEY"—NOW "A PROSPEROUS PROVINCE."

It is, I need hardly say, a most encouraging sign of the times, one, I hope, auguring a good future for the Presidency in general and the province of Sindh in particular, that this Provincial Conference is called by the kindness and public spirit of our Sindhi friends to meet this year in this city. It has been sometimes the fashion to speak of Sindh as a neglected and isolated province and I notice that one of the well-known citizens of this place has recently complained in very bitter terms in the columns of the "Calcutta Review" of "the isolation of Karachi" as "an imperial mistake." But though Sindh has in one sense reason to complain of its isolation, being situated in a remote corner of the Presidency of which it forms a part, it goes without saying that it has during the last thirty years made such progress that it is now able to hold its own as an important part of the Indian Empire. What fifty years ago used to be described as "the Unhappy Valley" is now deservedly spoken of as a prosperous and progressing Province on account of the rapid growth of trade, the increased intelligence and public spirit, and the acknowledged geographical advantages as the entrepot for North-West India, of this rising town and port of Karachi.

Sindh is not without its wants and grievances, some of them in common with those of the other parts of the Presidency; and others of a special and local character. I notice that in the address which was presented to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst during his tour here last November by the Sindh Sabha, it was represented to His Excellency that in the matter of judicial administration expenditure had continued to be the same in this Province that it had been many years ago, although the receipts had increased considerably since then; that the conversion of the Sadar Court into a Chief Court of three Judges was needed in the interests of the Province; that Police reform was one of the important questions of the day; and stress was laid on the necessity of the separation of judicial and executive functions.

What is wanted is to bring not merely the public opinion of Sindh, but the public opinion of the whole Presidency to bear upon these questions and thus secure for their satisfactory solution the sustained sympathy, co-operation, and support of all the parts and people of the Presidency. It goes without saying that such sympathy, co-operation, and support are absolutely essential where the wants of Sindh are the same as those of the other parts of the Presidency; but even as to your local and special wants and grievances local action, local representations, and local agitations which are very good in their own way, would gain in weight if strengthened by the united and more potent voice of public opinion, both in and out of the Province. Hitherto very few outside the Province have had opportunities of knowing what Sindh wants and what its grievances are. Your local representations find no doubt publication in the newspapers outside your local limits; but a newspaper is read to-day and forgotten to-morrow. A more enduring and steady agitation is necessary in order to act, to make those representations effective, both on the conscience of the Government and of the public of the Presidency, of which you form a part; and that you will not be able to do unless you come out of your isolated situation, join hands with the rest of the Presidency and make common cause with and utilise the services of the new and growing spirit of public opinion which had manifested itself in the shape of a Provincial Conference.

THE INDIAN BUDGET—ITS PROVINCIAL FEATURES.

It does not fall within the province of this Conference to discuss and resolve upon any Imperial questions, nor do I think that it is desirable that in this presidential address I should make any reference to them. Full justice was done to the more important and pressing of those questions by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal in his presidential address at the Conference of 1894, held at Bombay, and by Mr. Wacha in his presidential address at the Conference held last year at Belgaum. I intend to deal as far as I can here with matters of provincial interest such as fall within the scope of this Conference. The question of the Imperial Budget is naturally excluded, save on exceptional occasions, from consideration by a Provincial Conference like this. But Sir James Westland, in his Financial Statement this year, allowed to one subject in which Provincial interests are involved, and as this is a question which is likely to form the subject of discussion between the Provincial and the Imperial authorities this year in fixing the lines on which the Provincial contracts will be settled, I feel it to be incumbent on me to direct your attention pointedly to it here on this occasion.

Sir James Westland has himself admitted that the question of what he chooses to call the "so-called Provincial Contracts" is a question on which opinions differ; and there is, therefore, nothing presumptuous in on this point we give expression to a feeling that Sir James has failed to appreciate the true nature of the complaint made by the Provincial authorities against the Principal on which these contract arrangements are made. Sir James Westland observes in para. 61 of his Statement that "nearly every Province in India assumes that it is the possessor of a large surplus of revenue, and that only the necessity of maintaining the expenditure of other and poorer Provinces or something which is vaguely termed as Imperial necessities, prevents its enjoying the full benefit of its own revenues." Now this is, in my humble opinion, not a correct statement of the true nature of the complaint made by the Provinces. That complaint is, that the poorer provinces are made to contribute more largely to the so-called Imperial necessities than their richer neighbours. This will be at once evident, if we examine the figures which Sir James Westland has himself given in his Statement, and the annexures appended to it. For instance, out of the total of nearly 22 crores of unexpended revenue contributed by the Provincial Governments to supplement the 46 crores of Imperial receipts, we find that Madras contributes nearly 5 crores, the N.-W. Provinces contributes 5½ crores, while the rich and populous Province of Bengal contributes less than 4½ crores. There is, in fact, no principle observed in the allotment of expenditure within the province, and in the contributions required from it to the Imperial Government. The contributions to the Imperial Government from N.-W. Provinces and Oudh is nearly 60 per cent. of its total revenue. Madras contributes 55 per cent., while Bengal contributes only 45 per cent., and Burma contributes less than 33 per cent.

It might be said that in this respect Bombay is a favoured Province as its local expenditure is twice as large as the sum it contributes to the Imperial Government. This is, however, only a superficial impression of the real state of things. The correct principle is that these Provincial contributions for the common necessities of the Empire should press equally upon the inhabitants of the several Provinces. This is, however, far from being the case. The Bombay Presidency with its 19 millions of inhabitants contributes 2 crores. In other words, each man, woman, and child pays one rupee-and-a-half to the Imperial Government in the shape of this contribution. Madras contributes 1 Re. 5 annas per head, the Punjab contributes less than a rupee; the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh about a rupee per head, while Bengal contributes only about 10 annas per head.

The pressure of the land tax is Rs. 2-5 in this Presidency, Re. 1-7 in Madras, Rs. 1-3½ in the North-West Provinces and nearly 9 annas in Bengal. It is the same with the Stamps, and the Excise and the other heads of the Revenue. The total burden of taxation in Bombay is Rs. 4-3½ twice as heavy in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Madras, and three times as large as that in Bengal which is about Re. 1-5½. These inequalities will speak for themselves, and I hope they will satisfy all unprejudiced persons that there is an utter want of principle in the apportionment of this Imperial contribution on the several Provinces and that the only principle that appears to be recognised is that to him that hath more shall be given, and from him that hath not the little that he hath shall be taken away. It might be said that these are only inter-provincial matters and that the Imperial Government is not to blame in this connection. A further study of these figures supplied by the Finance Minister will show that those heads of Revenue, "the undistributable heads" as Sir James Westland calls them, which are manager by the Imperial Government have, excepting salt shown little are no improvement during the last 20 years. On the other hand, the distributable heads of the Provincial Revenues managed by the Local Governments show in many cases improvement by leaps and bounds. While the Imperial heads of the Revenue are thus in a standstill, the Imperial Expenditure on the Central administration, Political and Army Expenditure, and Interest charges both in India and England, show large increases. On the other hand, the Provincial departments of expenditure show generally stationary figures. It is needless to cite the exact figures to illustrate or support this observation. The facts are notorious and we may therefore assume that they will not be contested. This difference in the results of Imperial and Provincial management shows that a radical reform in the system is desirable if economy and good Government are to be ensured. At present the Imperial Government starves the Provincial administrations by diverting all available surplus revenue to meet its own enhanced charges, because it is not expected to meet these out of the assigned revenues, and the Provincial Governments feel no inducement to improve their resources because such improvement is tapped every five years, to meet the ceaseless demands of the Imperial Government. The only arrangement by which these evils can be checked appears to be to give effect to the federative scheme of administration by which the Imperial Government will have a right to receive contributions from the Local Governments levied on some principal of population or resources. But outside these contributions the Local Governments should be free to manage all assigned or unassigned revenues and expenditure. Speaking roughly, out of 96 crores of Rs. raised in India the Local Governments manage at present to raise 50 crores and spend half that sum on local expenditure and contribute the rest to Imperial charges. The Imperial Government Supplements these local contributions by its own resources which come to about 45½ crores; and out of the total of nearly 72 crores the Government of India spends 2-3rds in India and the remaining 1-3rd, about 25 crores, in England. This is the present situation and I would suggest that this should be accepted as the basis of a federative arrangement by which the Imperial needs will be duly provided for and the local claims will also be effectively safeguarded.

Having referred to the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1895-96, the President said :

AN EARLIER DISCUSSION OF THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

And speaking of the prospects of the next Financial Statement, I may give expression here to a wish I have heard largely expressed in non-official circles that the Government would do well to introduce the Budget for discussion into the Legislative Council at an earlier period than August. Some of the non-official members of the Legislative Council have repeatedly urged this point on the attention of the Government but in vain. The late Mr. Ingert explained in his speech last August why the Government could not give effect to that wish. He said that though some of the Budget figures were sent on to the Government of India in January, and the main features of the Budget and the prospect of the Government of Bombay had to be settled in that month, revised and additional figures were forwarded to the Supreme Government weeks later and that there were definite and absolutely conclusive orders from the Government of India, directing that the Budget should not be placed before the local Legislative Council until it had been finally approved by that Government. The Indian Budget is introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council in March, and it may be taken that by that time the Government of India finally approves of the prospects of the Local Governments. It is difficult to see why the Local Governments should not have their Budget discussions early in April at least, and as a matter of fact both the Madras and Bengal Governments have their Budget discussions in that month. Why should the Bombay Government not follow their example? The only objection that can be urged to an April discussion of our provincial Budget is that it will come in the way of the annual vacation vacation and necessitate the stay of the members of the Government in Bombay till at least the middle of April. But that objection ought not to avail where the consideration of the finances of the Presidency is concerned, and we may express the hope and emphasise the wish so largely shared that the Government of Bombay may yet see their way to having the Budget discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council at some date in April instead of putting it off so late as August.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

Since the last Provincial Conference met, there has not been any important measure of legislation introduced into the Legislative Council. The only measure calling for special notice here is the Kurrachee Port Trust Bill, and the Government of Bombay deserve credit for having withdrawn it ultimately in deference, as I venture to think, to public opinion. That Bill, as you are all aware, aimed at depriving the Kurrachee Municipality of the right it has enjoyed for 9 years to elect to persons as members of the Kurrachee Port Trust. That right was conceded to the Municipality in 1887 after a good deal of discussion in the Legislative Council; and the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, one of the most distinguished, fair-minded, and cautiously conservative members of the Civil Service that have ever adorned either the Bombay Bench or the Bombay Council, had a hand with Lord Reay in conceding that right to the Kurrachee Municipality. It has been on all hands acknowledged that the Municipality has exercised that right with sound judgment and discretion and that the members it has elected have been among the most useful members of the Kurrachee Port Trust. But it was proposed this year to deprive the Municipality of the franchise on the ground that it could have no "locus standi" in the Port Trust. The Kurrachee Municipality has reason to be grateful to Sir Charles Ollivant in particular for having in his capacity of Acting Commissioner of Sind pointed out to Government the inexpediency of taking away from the Municipality its present right of returning two members to the Port Trust. Though the reason assigned by the Honorable Mr. Nugent for leave to withdraw the Bill was other than that it had been generally condemned by public opinion, yet it is not unreasonable to presume that it was that public condemnation of it which must have led to the withdrawal of the measure. It is to be hoped that when the Kurrachee Port Trust Bill is next brought forward in the Council, the objectionable provision for depriving the Kurrachee Municipality of the franchise it has enjoyed and wisely exercised for nine years will be omitted. Though there has been very little of legislative work during the year, the meetings of the Legislative Council have been more frequent than during the previously to years; and the object of this frequency, we may fairly presume, has been to enable the non-official members to exercise their right of interpellation. For this we cannot but express our obligations to His Excellency Lord Sandhurst. Now and then we hear it said that this right of interpellation is not wisely exercised and that some non-official members seem to think that they are sent to the Council to pester the Government with question on every subject that they can lay their hands upon. But as the late Mr. Bright once said while pleading the cause of this country from his place in the House of Commons, "what we want with regard to the Government of India is that which in common conversation is called a "little more daylight." The administration will not love, but must certainly gain by living and working in a little more publicity than it chooses to do; and though the right of interpellation may be liable to abuse, the fear in this country is not so much that it may be abused as that it may be throttled by unsympathetic treatment on the part of those in power. Though the answers to some of the questions put by non-officials during these twelve months were either vague or reserved, yet it must be admitted that on the whole there has been a growing disposition on the part of the members of the Bombay Government to meet the interpellations fairly and frankly. This sympathetic attitude of the Bombay Government during the last twelve months is observable in several other matters also. I have already made some reference in what I have said above to the question of the Bombay Police Charges levied from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. That question was taken up by Lord Sandhurst soon after his assumption of office as Governor of this Presidency. His Lordship invited the President of the Corporation to a personal conference with him on the subject; and by taking that body into his confidence, His Excellency has been able to bring the question to what both parties—the Government and the Corporation—regard as a satisfactory compromise. His Lordship's visit to Dhulia soon after the unfortunate riots there in September last; his visit to some of the villages in Satara in the month of May last; and his personal inspection of some of the black slums of Bombay are indications of the sympathetic policy of the Bombay Government—they are indications of the fact that His Excellency is, as he assured in his reply to the address of welcome presented to him in last June by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, "anxious to know the wants and wishes and indeed to come in touch as closely as" he "can with all classes in this Presidency."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

This sympathetic policy of the Bombay Government has not been without its effect on the Native Press in this Presidency. That Press is often charged, though unreasonably, with indulgence in carping and unreasonable criticism—with a proneness to abuse the authorities and revile the Government. But if the Native Press is so bad as it is represented or rather misrepresented to be by its critics, how happens it that during these twelve months it has adopted what on the whole may be described as a friendly attitude towards the Government of Bombay? It is not my object in this address to defend the Native Press or to represent it as infallible. After the exhaustive defence, my friend Mr. Wacha made in his address at the Provincial Conference held last year at Belgaum there remains little to be said on the subject. All I wish to do here is to call attention to the fact that, generally speaking, good feeling has marked the tone of the Native Press these twelve months in its attitude towards the Government of Bombay—a fact which may be safely taken to illustrate the moral that tact and sympathy in the head of the Government may go a great way in winning that Press over to the side of the administration. It is true that a Provincial Governor can do but little in these days when the "mandate theory" reigns supreme. There is also some force in the observation which Mr. J. M. Maclean made some years ago that the Governor of a Presidency is nowadays no more than "a superior schoolmaster." But there is yet something that a Provincial Governor can do even in these days—he can make the people under his rule feel by his acts and attitude, by his impartiality and independence, that they will have justice and fair play as far as it lies in his power.

AGRARIAN POLICY.

It is not my desire to dwell at any length in this address on the different questions which will form the subjects of the resolutions to be proposed and submitted to this Conference. The speakers to those resolutions will, I have no doubt, handle them ably and do justice to them. I conceive it to be my duty, however, to review generally such points and questions of detail as are more pressing of those subjects as have attracted public attention since the last Provincial Conference met. Now, there are four or five subjects on which we constantly hear some agitation or other going on in this Presidency—or of which we may say that they affect more than any other subject the material and moral interests of the people of this Presidency. They are, "firstly," the control exercised by the Government of India over the Agrarian Policy of the Government; "secondly" the condition of education in the Presidency; "thirdly," the Abkari policy of the Government; and "fourthly," the necessity of Police reform. On the first of these questions—viz., the condition of the ryot, I need hardly remind you that the question of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes has engaged the consideration of the Government of India ever since the Famine Commission of 1878 collected a great deal of useful evidence and recorded valuable notes on the subject. Lord Dufferin, it is well-known instituted a confidential enquiry on the subject and collected important information thereon from the local officers in the different parts of India. It is also well-known that one of the last acts of Lord Lansdowne's Government was to place on record his conviction that in dealing with the question of agrarian reform India ought to pay regard to three things:—(1) to the giving of greater facilities to agricultural improvements by loans from the State; (2) to the putting of restrictions on the powers of free sale possessed by ryots and (3) to the relaxation of the rigidity of the collection of land revenue. Early last year, Sir Anthony Macdonall announced in the Supreme Legislative Council that the general question of agricultural indebtedness throughout the different Provinces of India was engaging the attention of the Government of India; and it was afterwards given out that Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Agricultural Department, was to be deputed to the various Presidencies during the last cold weather to confer with the Local Governments on several questions relating to the Agrarian Policy of the Government and that one of those questions would be the rigidity of the collection of land revenue. We have not since heard of the deputation or what became of it—whether Sir Edward Buck did visit the several Local Governments and with what result.

EDUCATION.

The next is the important question of education, both higher and primary. It is a subject which has been exhaustively treated by the Presidents of the previous Conferences. But I may observe that on this question of education we are perfectly justified in asking for more, not only but to spend more. The late Mr. Justice Telang, who took special interest in this question, used to say that in pleading the cause of education, both higher and primary, we must be like Oliver Twist—always crying for more and not resting till we got it. It is gratifying to note that in addressing the Sirdars of the Deccan at the Durbar held in Poona in September last, Lord Sandhurst laid particular emphasis on this question of education. In making a fervent appeal to the Sirdars on it, His Excellency asked for their co-operation in the following words:—"Assist me in the endeavours I shall make, and if I can by our united effort succeed in placing female education on a firm basis, and in really encouraging it the close of the 19th century will be a memorable epoch in the history of your country. While I appreciate the claims of elementary education for boys and girls alike, do not think for one moment that I am possessed of a wish to place in the background higher education. If that be in any way wanting support, I shall gladly stimulate it." These are encouraging words, which justify the hope that under Lord Sandhurst's "regime" neither the cause of higher nor primary education will suffer. Speaking of higher education, I may point out the difference is of increasing the resident students' quarters in Elphinstone College, of a gimnasium for its students, and of residency quarters for the students of the Grant Medical College. The abolition this year of one of the two Sanskrit Shastrihips in Elphinstone College has called forth, and rightly called forth; in my humble opinion, adverse criticism. The two Shasters have been of great use to the cause of Sanskrit scholarship and the wisdom of the abolition of one of these two posts is open to serious question.

The next point to the note on this question of education is the desirability of revising the present Guzerati, Marathi, and Kanarese Vernacular School reading book. A good deal has been said by the Native Press as to the desirability of this reform. While English reading books have shown improvements, the vernacular reading books have remained stationary for years. I do not feel that I am specially competent to speak as regards Marathi and Guzerati Vernacular reading books; I must leave that point to be dealt with by some one more familiar with these languages, but I may be allowed to remark that the reading books in Canarese, my own vernacular, are certainly not what they ought to be. In the first place, you do not get what I may call pure Canarese there—they are more imitations of similar Marathi reading books. It is a matter of sincere regret that in answer to a question put on this subject by a non-official member of the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor said that Government did not contemplate any revision of the vernacular reading books at present. It is said to the charges of those who are agitating for this reform that they wish to "Sanskritise" the vernacular reading books. But there is no foundation for this charge. The object of the reform that is desired is rather the other way. We want the reading books to be revised because there is more of Sanskrit in them than there ought to be, and also because the revision will bring them in a line with subjects and ideas that were not known or thought little of when the books now in use were written. The subject must not be allowed to lie there—continued agitation in this as in other matters is necessary and the reform must come sooner or later. In this, as in other matters, the Educational Department of this Presidency has been for years stolidly stationary—going on in the old ways without ever showing any material sign of progress. In making this observation, I should not be understood as disparaging the ability or questioning the conscientiousness of the present head of the Department. I own that a more painstaking and able officer of Government it would be difficult to find than Mr. Chatfield. He is on all hands acknowledged to be a quiet worker. But there is a feeling in many quarters that the Educational Department has been too much wedded to routine under his regime and has been too slow either to receive new light or to advance with the times. My friend, Mr. Wacha wrote a short time ago a letter to the "Bombay Gazette," pointing out the necessity of holding Educational Conferences annually or triennially in this Presidency under the guidance of the Director of Public Instruction in accordance with one of the recommendations of the Education Commission. A question was asked by a non-official member in the Legislative Council as to whether the recommendation of the Commission had been carried out; and the official reply was that there was no necessity for such Conferences, because educational officers held Conferences by correspondence, and that local conferences of school-masters were held in some places. Conferences by correspondence can do but little good—they hardly deserve to be called conferences at all and as for the conferences held in some places by school-masters, they are next to useless, as they have neither the support nor guidance of the more responsible heads of the Educational Department. New educational problems arise almost every year; the members of the Dpartment require now and then to be inspired with a certain amount of "esprit de corps," and an annual Educational Conference presided over by the Director would keep him and his subordinates more closely in touch with one another while enabling the members of the Department to make suggestions on such questions as teaching, inspection and the improvement of reading books. I notice that even such a backward province as the Punjab is going shortly to have an Educational Conference; and it is not unreasonable to ask Mr. Chatfield to follow the excellent example of the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab in that respect.

ABKARI.

Then there is the question of Abkari. Those of us who have been complaining of it as a weak blot in the Abkari administration of the Presidency that its object is revenue first and temperance afterwards will find some support of that complaint in the Government Resolution published so late as June last reviewing the administration of the Abkari Department for the revenue year which ended in April 1894. The increase in the revenue, wherever it has taken place, is referred to in the review in a vein spirit of jubilation and occasion taken to have a bit at "a so called temperance movement" in the Colaba district. This feature of the Government Resolution in question was well pointed out at the time of its publication by the "Bombay Gazette," which has, generally speaking been a friendly critic of the Abkari administration of the Presidency, in these words:—"Not only temperance reformers, but also observers favorably inclined towards the general Abkari policy of Government who read the review will see that its week point consists of the suggestion which seems to underlie its various paragraphs that the first and foremost consideration of the Department is the revenue, and that other and equally important considerations are too largely subordinated thereto." The same feature is noticeable in the paragraphs on "Excise" in the Bombay Administration Report for 1894-95. Temperance movements, it would seem, find no favour with the authorities in charge of the Abkari administration, the success of which is supposed to lie in the largeness of the revenue it yields rather than in the spread of temperance. In the meantime, while the revenue from liquor is going up, raw toddy is being driven out and the difficulty of obtaining the latter wholesome drink is increasing. And it is hardly encouraging people to be temperate to close raw-toddy shops on the ground that there is no genuine demand for the toddy. How can the lower classes be expected to know of the evils of drinking liquor when the only thing they are offered now is the latter? Experts like Mr. Dantra and others have demonstrated to the hilt that this "healthful spirit," as Lord Reay called it, is now scarce owing to what has been called the "boycotting" of toddy. Owing to the heavy tree tax levied on toddy trees and the harsh and arbitrary rules in operation for the conveyance and so forth of the raw juice, trees have naturally come to be much untapped, and this innocent industry has been greatly crippled causing serious loss to many an owner. How is it that raw toddy which was cheap and abundant in every part of the Presidency prior to the Abkari Act of 1878, began to be come scarce soon after? The fact has been proved by Mr. Dantra that the deleterious mowra spirit pays better than the harmless raw toddy. And the Abkari department has, with a set purpose, done every thing in its power, thanks to Sir Charles Pritchard, to wage a continuous crusade against it with a view to expelling artificially all demand for it—a policy at once opposed to the promotion of temperance and injurious to the health of the people.

THE POLICE.

Lastly, there is the questions of Police reform. On this head the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated the 10th of February last, reviewing the Police administration of the Presidency for the year 1894, tells us that "a better class of men are now coming forward for the Police." This is reassuring in view of the fact that of late a number of cases have occured where certain Police officers have been proved to have either unlawfully misused or rashly abused their powers. I have made a note of such cases of the kind as I casually came across during the last twelve months. Cases like these—all occuring within these twelve months—cannot but shake the confidence of the public in the Police of this Presidency.

OUR AIM.

I must now close. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to place before you in this address the more important topics and the more noticeable features of our provincial administration of the last twelve months and it only remains now for me to ask you to deal with these topics in a more exhaustive and satisfactory manner than I have attempted. In inviting your cordial co-operation to make this Provincial Conference a decided success, not unworthy of the Conferences that preceded it, I may express the confidence that the resolutions that will be submitted before this assembly and the speeches that will be made in support of them will be marked by accuracy of statement, cogency of reasoning and moderation of criticism. I am sure that we all feel that our strength lies in our facts, in our moderation and above all in the righteousness of our cause. We are all animated by the conviction that we come here, we meet in this place not for the purpose of embarrassing the administration and subjecting it to criticism from any selfish end or unworthy motive. Our object is to help the administration as far as we can—for we shall be in our power, to bring the light of provincial public opinion, to bear on the policy and principle of provincial administration. In claiming rights and asking for the redress of grievances from Government on behalf of the people we recognise our own responsibilities and duties—the duty we owe to our countrymen of devoting ourselves to the cause of their welfare and progress. It is the due sense of that duty that has brought us here together. If I am asked to sum up in a few words the aim and mission of this Conference, I should say in the words of one of England's greatest statesmen, that that aim and mission is, "attachment to the Throne, reverence for the law, and a strong and united Empire"—an Empire broadbased on the growing confidence and affection of all the classes and creds that compose it.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BYERS, 12th B. L., has been nominated for the Commissariat Department.

COLONEL R. CORBETT, commanding R.A., Meerut District, contemplates leave to Kashmir for two months.

RECRUITING officers for Native Infantry will, from date, be allowed to draw "extras" for carriage allowances.

THE Public Works Department have taken over charge of the Mardan-Dargai Road from the military authorities.

COLONEL CHATTERTON, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, is about to take short leave to England.

DRINKING troughs will be used from date for Veterinary Hospitals of British troops at stations in Bengal, Punjab Madras and Bombay Commands.

UNDER telegraphic instructions from Command Head-quarters, Bengal, Surgeon-Captain J. J. Bourke, M.B., I.M.S., officiating Medical charge, 3rd Bengal Infantry, at Allahabad, is directed to proceed at once to Shillong and report himself to the Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, for civil employ.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT C. D. DAWES, I.M.S., having, on 23th April 1896, reported his arrival at Allahabad from England, is directed under instructions from the Command Head-quarters, Bengal, to remain in the Allahabad District. He is accordingly attached to the 3rd Bengal Infantry, at Allahabad, for duty until further orders.

IT has been represented to the Government of India that, under existing regulations, a sowar is allowed free passage by rail for himself alone, paying for his horse if he takes the animal with him, but that as he travels in the same vehicle with his horse, and, as the Railway regulations allow one horse-attendant travelling free of charge, the benefit from the warrant issued for himself is lost to the man and gained by the railway. It was accordingly recommended that, instead of supplying a sowar with a warrant for himself as at present, the man should be permitted to pay for himself and his horse, and that on return to his regiment, he should receive the amount of his own fare which could be drawn from the Pay Department on a certificate that no warrant was supplied. The proposal has received the sanction of the Government of India, on the understanding that when a sowar travels without his horse, he shall be given the usual warrant for himself.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND.

THE following is the statement of the Bimetaliic League on the Resolution passed by the House of Commons, 17th March :—

The Bimetallic League desires to call attention to the significance of the Resolution of March 17th, viz:—"This House is of opinion that the instability of the relative value of Gold and Silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873 has proved injurious to the best interests of this country, and urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by International Agreement a stable Monetary Par of Exchange between Gold and Silver."

This Resolution, unanimously adopted by the House of Commons without amendment or division, marks a distinct advance of public opinion in support of Bimetallism.

It is a declaration in favour of an International Bimetallic agreement.

If (as the House of Commons has decided) the action of the Latin Union in suspending the Bimetallic system in force up to 1873 "has proved injurious to the best interests of this country," and if "(as it has further affirmed) it be advisable "to "secure by International Agreement a stable Monetary Par of Exchange between Gold and Silver," then nothing less than a new Bimetallic agreement can remedy the injuries so inflicted, or restore the stable Monetary Par of Exchange which Bimetallism secured to the world.

During the past year the Gold Standard Defence Association has been circulating statements asserting:—(1) That the system known as "Bimetallism," which was in operation in the Latin Union, did not maintain a parity between Gold and Silver. (2) That the fall in the Gold price of Silver has not been due to the action of the Latin Union in 1873. (3) That the Monetary changes since 1873 have not been injurious to British interests.

That nothing has occurred to call for action on the part of Her Majesty's Government to promote an International Agreement amongst the Great Powers, with a view to securing a stable Monetary Par of Exchange between Gold and Silver.

All these assertions are practically traversed and repudiated in the Resolution which the House of Commons has adopted.

Moreover, the attempt of the Monometallists to bind the Government, by a specific resolution of the House, at no time and in no way to commit this country to any International engagement which might endanger the maintenance of the Gold Standard in the United Kingdom, was abandoned by its authors.

International Bimetallism therefore still holds the field.

The question whether this country should or should not ultimately adopt Bimetallism within the United Kingdom is left by the Resolution a matter for later consideration.

The declaration of the Government does not preclude the eventual adoption of Bimetallism by this country. The position of the Government, as defined by the First Lord of the Treasury and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is, that under present circumstances, they do not feel "justified in proposing or accepting a departure from the Gold Standard of the United Kingdom." The Nation, through its representatives in the House of Commons, has formally decided that International Bimetallism is necessary in its best interests, and has urged the Government to promote that end by every means in their power. If this end cannot be accomplished without the full co-operation of England, England must co-operate fully or else neglect her best interests.

One of the most striking points brought out in the debate was the anomalous condition of the Monetary System within the British Empire. This was specially emphasised by Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, in the following words:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer recalled to the memory of the House the ludicrous fact that at the present moment within the limits of this Empire, men's debts are measured by three different standards. They suffer alteration by three different sets of causes; they are subject to influences arising from three different quarters. We have a Gold Standard in this country. We have a Silver Standard in the Straits Settlements. In India there is a standard based on neither gold nor silver,—a standard varying from day to day at the will of the Indian Executive and the discretion of the Indian "Finance Minister. . . . Nothing "shall persuade me that it is in conformity with "civilisation and common sense that the commercial "world should long tolerate so inconvenient, cruel, "and absurd a system."

It has never been seriously suggested, even by Monometallists, that any remedy other than International Bimetallism would remove this reproach from our Monetary System.

The result of the debate may be briefly summarised thus. The House of Commons holds that an International Bimetallic Agreement would give the world a stable Monetary Par of Exchange, and therefore be of benefit to the best interests of the Empire. The Government, while approving of this view, say that at present they are not prepared to make such a modification in our Monetary System as would be involved in this country becoming a party to the Agreement in the same form as other Powers. They are unwilling to ignore altogether the opinions of a small but influential section of Bankers and others in the City of London who are opposed to this course. The Government are, however, desirous that this Empire shall take a real and immediate part in an Agreement with the other Great Powers, and with this object, they offer to re-open and to keep open the Indian Mints and to make other provisions in order to secure the full recognition of Silver as Standard money.

The Bimetallic League remains convinced that the United Kingdom ought to join without reserve in any International Agreement which may be formed. The prejudices of a class, however influential or select, must ultimately give way to a reform which will promote the best interests of the Empire as a whole, and our Productive Industries, upon which the great mass of the people depend, must, sooner or later, become the first care of the Government. The object lesson which would be afforded by the effective establishment of Bimetallism throughout the world, would be the best means of removing the ignorance and prejudice which now prevent our full co-operation. The League shares the opinion confidently expressed in the debate, by Mr. Balfour, that the time will come when Bimetallism will be accepted not merely by all the great commercial nations outside England, and not only by the great manufacturing classes of Lancashire and the vast majority of the representatives of British agriculture, but also by the great body of opinion within this commercial centre of the Empire."

It is our Productive Industries and our vast trade which have given the Empire its commercial supremacy and made London the Monetary Centre of the world. As it is now recognised that a stable and uniform Standard of Value is essential to the maintenance of this paramount position, the Bimetallic League urges all Bimetallists to redouble their efforts in the great work of education. Great Britain having now approved the principle of International Bimetallism as necessary to the prosperity of her Commerce, the time cannot be far distant when she will recognise that her only true position is in the van of this movement—a position worthy of her Imperial interests, and consonant with her high traditions.

(Sd). Aldenham, President; H. R. Grenfell, Chairman of General Council; Robert Barclay, Chairman of Executive Council; Herbert C. Gibbs, Vice-Chairman of Executive Council; W. H. Houldsworth, Chairman of Parliamentary Committee; and Henry McNiel, General Secretary.

JAPAN AND THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on April 12:—"An absolute denial is given here, both from Russian and Chinese official sources, to the persistent report that China had agreed to the cession of Port Arthur to Russia."

A Yokohama letter to the "Daily News," dated March 4 and published in London on April 13, states:—"Uncertainty still exists as to the final solution of the Corean problem. Japan maintains a magnificent silence, though her newspapers occasionally assert that as England is too much occupied with her European troubles to interfere, the Japanese must make common cause with Russia. It is now plainly apparent that, single-handed, Japan shrinks from contact with her great north to neighbour, although she would gladly join an ally. But the feeling of hostility is none the less bitter because it is suppressed. . . . Recent events have led to the impression that a European war is now only a question of time, and the Ministers prefer delay in order to act as circumstances may direct. Russia's behaviour, for the moment, is an enigma. Corea is in a dreadful state of disorder. . . . Japan could quickly restore order if allowed a free hand, but she does not dare. Russia is also motionless, but it is stated that she is lending money to the poverty-stricken monarch, and taking cer ain lots of land as security. . . . It is high time for the English Foreign Office to drop its policy of opportunism, which has alienated China and only half appeased Japan, and to decide to conduct its intercourse with the two nations on more definite lines. Russia looms so large in the popular mind of the Orientals because she has formulated a scheme to which she persistently adheres. . . . The Japanese journals devote considerable space to discussing what they consider to be England's eclipse."

Reuter's Shanghai correspondent, telegraphed on April 14:—"The Japanese Government have peremptorily countermanded the proposed Japanese industrial undertakings in Shanghai."

THE "YOUNG TURKEY" PARTY.

REPORTED EXPULSION OF AHMED RIZA FROM FRANCE.

THE French Government had, it was reported early in the week, decided to suppress the "Mechveret," the organ which the Young Turkey party have been issuing from Paris, and to expel from France Ahmed Riza, a former Inspector of Education in Turkey. Ahmed Riza has lived for seven years in Paris. About a fortnight ago he was tried by default at Constantinople, and sentenced to life-long hard labour and the confiscation of all his goods. His hostages to fortune on the Bosphorus are his mother (a German), his wife, and a house and farm.

On April 11 (says a "Daily News" telegram) Ahmed Riza published in paris an article on the pitiable condition of the Turkish finances and army administration, and the vile nature of the government which exists by pillaging the treasury. It was on account of this article that Riza Pacha was "invited" on April 10 to go to the Prefecture of Police. The Secretary-General Pubaraud took up the article, and mentioned that it had given great displeasure to the Sultan, who informed the Turkish Embassy of this fact. It is not allowable in France to attack in print friendly sovereigns, and the French Government has to protect them when they complain. M. Poybarand, therefore, begged Ahmed Riza to quit Paris, but did not suggest any place of banishment. He spoke of the expense and inconveniences of leaving, and offered £40 to meet the former. This was declined. When Ahmed Riza suggested that a police inquiry could be made into his antecedents, the Secretary-General declared it was needless. He showed himself polite to the end.

A later telegram to the "Times" doubts whether the success of the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, in securing the liberation of the "Mechveret," is so great as at first sight appears. Only the first of the paper which is published in Turkish is prohibited from circulation in France; the French supplement is not interfered with. The "Times" correspondent believes that the Government has abandoned the idea of expelling Ahmed Riza, and he comments on the circumstances that France is the only country where the Sultan has obtained the "wretched concession" of the suppression of a Journal attacking his regime.

AN APPEAL TO EUROPE.

The Turkish Reform League has issued the following appeal to the European nations:—

Brussels, April 10.—To our European Neighbours and Friends.—Although it may appear to the six chief Governments of Europe a foolish, but amusing, comedy which is being enacted before the eyes of the world at Istamboul (Constantinople), to us it means death. In vain we have appealed to Germany and England. We now implore Europe to aid us, even if it should result in breaking up the Ottoman Empire. It is our duty to proclaim to you that the Powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin were responsible—although we are certain their intentions were to benefit us—for the horrible and increasing misrule which has transformed Turkey into a charnel house and disgraced the Empire and Islam. Abdul Hamid has ruined by his avarice, treachery, and cowardice. He must be a usurper, he maintains his throne by nefarious means; he is surrounded by parasites of all nationalities; we, his subjects, Moslem and Christian alike, are reduced to the position of slaves. Most solemnly do we declare that the only means of releasing the Empire from the plague and pestilence which has swept over it is the speedy removal of the tyrant Caliph, who has disgraced our religion and is crushing out the life of the dominion, which you permit him to misgovern. I may be that the Christian nations allow this for the purpose of discrediting Islam. If such is a plan unworthy of your traditions and professions of humanity. We appeal, then, to free people, separated from us, it is true, by differences of race and faith, but remember that Moslems and Christians burn with one desire, and that is to throw from our necks the heavy and iron-spiked yoke which weighs us down to earth. Our active co-operator, the Hon. Mourad Bey, is a reformer who desires equal rights for all. By his abilities and honest aims and character he has gained the protection and good will of his Highness the Khedive of Egypt and the French and Diplomatic agents of Cairo. We ask you to help the Mourad Bey's Turkish patriots, although unconnected with schemes of company syndicates and money-lending, and that there are many such men who would honourably assist in the administration if they had just treatment, fair opportunities, and an upright Sovereign. It is urged that our campaign is not practicable. We deny this. It is practicable if the European Governments were determined to do their duty. They have the power, but lack the will to rescue our nations, and those who suffer, even more than ourselves, from their certain fate. They could at once force the Dardanelles, and, surrounding Yildiz with marines, amidst the applause of the groaning population, depose the Sultan, placing him on board a gunboat, and not twenty lives would be lost in the resistance of the Palace Guard. Immediately the Sultan left Yildiz the Sheikh-ul-Islam would issue a fetva sanctioning his deposition as unworthy to rule as Caliph. Then a Council of Regents representing the six Powers, or at least four of them, could hold the Empire and administer it. The first steps would be the creation of an independent State under an Arab Caliph at Mecca, including Yemen and the Hedjaz, with Yeddah as a seaport. This would secure the holy places of Islam for the Mohammedan world, which is their rightful property and our lawful demand. In notifying a solution of the difficulty for your consideration, we testify to what we know to be the desires of our people, whose mouths are closed and we call God to witness that we are not seekers after wealth or for personal gains. We make no appeal for funds. We are at war with the infamous alliance of Turks, Christians, Levantines, and Italians in conspiracy with the Palace favourites and spies, who sow discord amongst the races of the Empire and excite prejudices in order that they may profit by disturbances. One thing we desire to impress upon your minds—the whole system of government is organised plunder, directed from the chamber of the Sultan. We make no attack against the Grand Vizier and the Ministries, because we know them to be powerless. In proof of what we say, we quote the Austrian Chancellor, Count Golouchowski: 'It is a reign of terror throughout the provinces." Senor Ximines, a Spanish traveller of renown, has visited the interior of Asiatic Turkey and become witness of the corruption which prevails, and robbers go unpunished. There is no security for life, honour, or property. Rewards, decorations, and promotions are lavished upon miscreants who revel in murder, outrage, and felonies. The Ambassadors in Paris, London, Vienna, and Berlin are ordered to circulate as part of their official duty false statistics and reports prepared at Yildiz for the sole purpose of deceiving and insulting Europe, which looks on unconcerned, regarding as an ordinary theatrical performance this awful spectacle of falsehood, cunning, and bloodshed, which is ruining the homes and the lives of ten millions of people.—For the Turkish Reform League, Khalil Zia, Secretary.

PRINCE FERDINAND of Bulgaria left Constantinople for Odessa on board the Imperial yatch Sultanieh, commanded by Vice-Admiral Chukri Pasha, on April 14. The Sultanieh was escorted by the Turkish tranport Ismir. Before going on board the Prince was received in farewell audience by the Sultan, who has sent five magnificent Arab horses as a present to His Royal Highness.

A CONTINUANCE of the correspondence respecting the operations against slave-traders in British Central Africa was issued on April 14 as a Parliamentary paper. In one despatch, Sir H. H. Johnston says:—"I have the pleasure now to inform your Lordship that, as far as I am aware, there does not exist a single independent avowedly slave-trading chief within the British Central Africa Protectorate, nor any one who is known to be inimical to British rule." This result has been achieved by a few hundred Sikhs and a mere handful of young Englishmen, civil and military. A Foreign Office letter, dated March 26, addressed to Sir H. H. Johnston, expresses the satisfaction of her Majesty's Government, and states that the services of the military officers and Sikhs will be brought to the special attention of the Secretary of State for War and of the Secretary of State for India. The Marquis of Salisbury's telegram to Sir H. H. Johnston on February 14, was as follows: "By direction of the Queen, I convey to you, to Lieutenant Alston, and to the officers and soldiers of the Protectorate engaged in the recent operations her Majesty's congratulations on the success which has attended the gallant efforts to break the power of the slave-raiding chiefs in the various districts of Nyasaland."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become contaminated by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable [illegible] A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. To be had by all Chemists Stores.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE KAISER AND KING HUMBERT IN VENICE.

GREAT enthusiasm prevailed at Venice on April 11 on the occasion of the meeting of the German Emperor and the King of Italy. The Kaiser arrived in Hohenzollern in the afternoon, and King Humbert, accompanied by Queen Margherita, the Crown Prince, and the Marquis di Rudini, proceeded in a State barge to welcome his Imperial visitor on the Royal Yacht. The visit lasted three-quarters of an hour, and shortly after its close the Emperor William and the Empress landed and proceeded to the Royal Palace, where they were the guests of King Humbert at the Royal dinner party. On April 12, after luncheon, the German Emperor and the King of Italy had a long conference in the presence of Marquis di Rudini, other Ministers, and the German and Italian Ambassadors. In the evening a State dinner was given at the Palace. Covers were laid for sixty two persons. The Emperor sat on King Humbert's right and the Empress on His Majesty's left. Queen Margherita sat on the right of the Emperor. Opposite their Majesties were the Prince of Naples, with Baroness von Bulow, wife of the German Ambassador, and Signor Brin, Minister of Marine, on his left, and Countess Keller and the Duke of Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his right. Baron von Bulow was on Queen Margherita's right, and Count Lanza, Italian Ambassador to Germany, and the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, on the Empress's right. After dinner there was a reception of the Senators and Deputies for Venice and the mayors of the chief places in the province. The Kaiser conversed for some time with Signor Louis Luzzatti and others, discussing Parliamentary matters in Italy and Germany. An immense crowd had assembled outside the palace during the banquet, and enthusiastic cheers were repeatedly given for the Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen. When the Emperor William left the Palace to return to the Hohenzollern it was pouring in torrents; but King Humbert, nevertheless, accompanied him as far as the landing-stage. The German and Italian sailors during the day walked about the streets armin-arm, and many of them even exchanged caps. On April 13 the Emperor William embarked, the Italian Royal Family, the members of the Ministry, and the Ambassadors at luncheon on board the Hohenzollern. In the evening the Emperor and Empress left by train for Vienna, and the King and Queen of Italy returned to Rome.

King Humbert has conferred decorations upon Herr von Bulow, the German Ambassador to Italy; Gen. Lanza, the Italian Ambassador to Germany, and a number of other personages in the suite of the Emperor William. The German Emperor has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Red Eagle upon the Duke of Sermoneta, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has presented the portrait to the Marquis di Rudini.

The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Vienna on the morning of April 14 by special train from Venice and were received at the Southern Railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph and several Archdukes and Archduchesses of the Imperial family. In their progress to the Hofburg their Majesties received an enthusiastic welcome from the crowds who thronged the streets. In the afternoon the Emperor William received Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, in private audience. In the evening there was a State dinner at the Hofburg, after which their Majesties attended a special representation of "The Cricket on the Hearth," at the Opera House. The Empress and the Princes left for Berlin at ten o'clock.

THE KAISER IN VIENNA.

The German Emperor was present on the morning of April 15, at a military review held under the immediate command of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna. The son of the Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad was present in a uniform resembling that of the English Hussars, but with picturesque Oriental headgear, and mounted on a fine charger from the Imperial stables. There were on the hill nearly fifteen hundred Generals, Staff officers, and officers of all arms, down to Lieutenants—indeed, all the unattached officers of the Vienna and neighbouring garrisons. These formed the suite of the two Emperors, and the sight of this brilliant cavalcade galloping to and fro alone repaid the spectators, nothing like it having been seen in Vienna since the unveiling of the Radetzky Monument. There were 20,000 men on parade, and at the final manœuvre the Emperor William placed himself at the head of his own regiment, the 7th Hussars. Afterwards the Emperor lunched with the officers of the regiment at the cavalry barracks and proposed the toast of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Army. In the afternoon the German Emperor gave a private audience to Count Goluchowski, and was subsequently entertained by the Emperor Francis Joseph at a grand military banquet. In the evening he left Vienna for Carlsruhe.

The German Emperor has conferred upon Count Goluchowski the Black Eagle Order, Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, receiving at the same time from the Emperor of Austria the Order of the Golden Fleece.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed the Prussian Crown Prince a Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of Hussars; and Prince Eitel Fritz a Lieutenant in the 34th Infantry Regiment.

REPORTED RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily News" learns that it has been decided at the meeting of the German Emperor and King Humbert at Venice to postpone till May of next year the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that if the German Emperor's visit to Vienna has any special meaning, it is the fresh confirmation that it affords of the fact that the Tripple Alliance stands as firm as ever. There is no ground for supposing that during the visit any new arrangements will be mooted or old ones modified.

The "Corriere di Napoli," a Government organ, confirms the statement of the Rome correspondent of the "Daily News" that the renewal of the Triple Alliance has been postponed till next year. The "Corrispondenza Verde," which is known for the accuracy of its news, says the renewal has been postponed till May, 1897, because the present International situation is considered transitory. During the interval the members of the Triplice will specially work in view of future combinations. Italy and Austria will try to induce England to enter the Alliance.

The presence of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, in Paris and Vienna during the past week has given rise to all kinds of speculation.

SCHEME FOR ALTERING THE MAP OF EUROPE.

The Paris "Gaulois" has started an astonishing scheme for altering the map of Europe, which seems to the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" in the nature of a communicated ballon d'essai. According to the "Gaulois," Prince Hohenlohe is ready to accept a plan of Prince Lobanoff, proposed no doubt to M. Hanotaux at the Grand Military Manœuvres. It is to call a Congress for the repartition of Europe. Germany is to take the Netherlands, and France Belgium, and of course Egypt, to enable Russia equitably to take Syria, and great Britain to be driven out of Africa. The compensation to which Austria or Italy might be entitled has not been mentioned.

THE ASHANTI HONOURS.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

Downing-street, April 10.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, in recognition of Services rendered in the recent expedition into Ashanti, &c.:—

K C M G.—William Edward Maxwell, Esq, C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

C M G.—Lieut-Col Adolphus James Price, Surg-Lieut-Col Blennerhassett Montgomerie Blennerhassett, Surg-Major Edmond Munkhouse Wilson, Capt Henry Douglas Larymore, Adjutant Gold Coast Constabulary, Hendrick Vroom, Esq, one of the District Commissioners, Gold Coast Colony.

War Office, April 10.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers in the West Coast of Africa:—

For services in the operations against the Chief Nanna, of Benin, during the period August to October, 1894:—To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz:—Major Peter Wade Grant Copland-Crawford, 7th Bn, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Capt Kenneth Jeffery Rankin Campbell, the Suffolk Regt; Capt George Spencer Garland Scaife, 4th Bn, West Yorkshire Regt.

For services in the punitive expedition against Nimba and Brass villages in February, 1893:—To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, viz:—Capt Henry Lionel Galloway, the East Lancashire Regt.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 11th April 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate this Inc.	Aggregate this Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	48,204	44,068	4,166	...	48,473	...
Parcels, &c.	57,195	64,471	...	7,276	...	81,300
Goods						
Other earnings	6,722	10,312	...	3,590	...	23,982
Total for week	1,12,121	1,18,821	..	6,700	...	...
Aggregate...	1789212	1840721	...	...	...	56,809

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE RAND PRISONERS.

TELEGRAPHING from Pretoria on April 10, the "Times," correspondent says:—An indictment issued to-day contains the following counts against all the Reform prisoners, no distinction being made between them:—"(1) That they combined with Dr. Jameson to enter the Republic and caused an insurrection at Johannesburg. (2) That, acting as the Reform Committee, they unlawfully supported Dr. Jameson after he had entered the Republic at the head of armed force; that they caused Johannesburg to be prepared with arms to assist him, and actually assisted him by sending armed troops to meet him and supplying provisions and stores. (3) That they unlawfully issued Maxims, cannon, arms, and ammunition, and distributed them among the people, with the object of undermining the Republic. (4) That they assumed the functions and power of the Republic, setting aside the established police, appointing police of their own, and investing one Trimble with judicial powers in police cases, which power he actually exercised."

A hundred volunteers left the Rand for Buluwayo on April 15, Capt. Fowler, their commanding officer, was stopped as he was entering the train on the plea that he was wanted as a witness at the trial of the Reform Committee.

MR. RUTHERFORD FINED.

Reuter's Cape Town correspondent telegraphed, April 15:—"The trial of Mr. Rutherford, Cape Town Agent of the De Beers and Chartered South Africa Companies, on the charge of moving rifles from Cape Town to Kimberley in October last without a permit, took place here to-day. Mr. Rutherford was convicted, and was fined £20."

GERMAN OFFICERS FOR BOER TROOPS.

A resident in Johannesburg, writing to a relative at Wadebridge, Cornwall, complains (says the "Pall Mall Gazette," April 14) of the terrible deadlock in trade in the golden City, and adds that there is great excitement there over the rumour of "another big row." The local papers, he says, assert that President Kruger had an intention of coming to a signal, but was prevented, in order that time might be gained to get his men into proper fighting order. The letter proceeds:—"It is a fact that during the last two months they (the Boers) have imported over 500 German officers and men, all under arms who are now somewhere about Pretoria. The row is expected to be in May some time. We hope England will send a good force out, although we should not be in a very enviable position, as the Boers would loot Johannesburg first, and we have no arms with which to defend ourselves. Everybody here pities the four leading members of the Reform Committee, who are in gaol at Pretoria. Typhoid is very prevalent, especially in the mines, owing to the frightfully bad water and bad drainage."

The London "Globe" of April 14 said:—There can be no doubt that the Transvaal Government is acting on the principle, "If you wish for peace, prepare for war." The following facts will prove this clearly. On March 10 the plans for eight new forts, to be erected on the hills surrounding Pretoria, were submitted for the approval of the President by the German engineers who had been commissioned to select the necessary sites. On the Saturday previous to this—that is, on March 14—a meeting of the burghers of the Pretoria district was held at the farm of one of the principal members of the Volksraad. Commandant Erasmus presided, and on the motion of Field-Cornet Bothma it was resolved that memorials should be signed and sent to the Government, asking that all burghers of the State be given a rifle and fifty rounds of ammunition gratis. Later, we learn that it is the intention of the Government to push on with all speed the construction of the forts, and that they have command great natives for this purpose; and, further, that the new shell-firing guns which are now being largely imported, have been tried by the Staats Artillerie, and come up to their expectations. On March 20, seemingly in answer to the resolution before mentioned, a circular was issued to the Field-Cornets by the Commandant-General, intimating that all burghers must be armed with a rifle, which can be procured from the Government. Those who are too poor to buy rifles will be supplied gratis. Finally, it is reported that the Staats Artillerie is nearly up to its full strength of 400 men."

The "Times" Johannesburg correspondent says the feeling of the English there is one of surprise that the High Commissioner should be of opinion that there is no necessity to strengthen the garrison of Cape Town. It is feared that the burghers will be encouraged in the idea that Great Britain has no real intention of insisting on reforms. The President's policy is to decorate a by show of British force on the plea that it may excite the burghers. At the same time, the Transvaal is arming to the teeth.

The Counsul-General of the Transvaal in London has received from his Government a denial of the report that there is any danger of a native rising in the Republic.

"TRUCKLING TO THE REPUBLICS."

In the course of the debate on the Governor's speech in the Natal Legislative Assembly (says the "Times" Cape Town telegram of April 15) Mr. Henry Bale said both the British Colonies had been guilty of truckling to the Republics. The sooner such a policy was ended the better. Their trade and prosperity were due to the people who were struggling for their freedom in the Transvaal. Surely they should express some sympathy with them. If the Boers were arming, the Colonists of Natal should do the same to uphold the supremacy. The Premier, in reply, read a message from Mr. Chamberlain, saying:—The action taken by you and your Ministers has been largely instrumental in minimising the deplorable consequences of the raid. Both you and they are entitled to the gratitude, not only of the members of Dr. Jameson's force and those interested in their safety, but of persons who have at heart the peace and welfare of South Africa." The Premier said he was in favour of a policy of peace and goodwill to the Republics, coupled with complete loyalty to Her Majesty's Government. He would lay down three considerations for the future government of South Africa. First, there should be no one-man domination; secondly, no one-State domination; and, thirdly, no subordination of the destinies of South Africa to the interests and influences of capitalists and speculators.

Replying to further criticisms on the Adress in the Assembly, on April 16, Sir John Robinson said the policy of the Natal Government was one of peace and goodwill towards the adjoining States, a policy which was in accordance with the absolute recognition of Great Britain as the paramount Power in South Africa. When any advocated revolutionary methods they forfeited the sympathy and confidence of all right-minded people.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list of successful candidates at the recent competitive examination of Militia subalterns and University candidates for commissions in the Army:—

MILITIA CANDIDATES.

	Marks.
CAVALRY.	
Wingfield, W J R, 5th Bn Royal Fus	2005
Taylor, W 5th Bn Rifle Brig de	1837
Burgoyne, G A, 3rd Bn Middlesex Regt	1853
Hill-Wilson, T E L, 3rd Bn Royal Highlanders	1815
Henry, H F, 5th Bn Royal Fus	1801
Saunders, G E M 3rd Bn Leinster Regt	1732
Coills, R B, 3rd Bn Leicestershire Regt	1712
Howard, C A M, 3rd Bn E Surrey Regt	1703
Mackenzie, K D, 3rd Bn E Lancashire Regt	1677
Sheridan, M B, 3rd Bn Royal Scots	1680
French, G A L, 4th Bn Royal Warwickshire Regt ...	1676
Trench, C S M, 4th Bn Leinster Regt	1672
Glyn, R Fitz G, 3 d Bn Hampshire Regt	1659
Home, G A S, 3rd Bn Scottish Rifles	1643
ARTILLERY.	
Pollard Lowsley, 1 de L, Royal Jersey Artillery	1954
Paterson, P J, Kent Artillery	1940
INFANTRY.	
Bourne, H R M, 4th Bn Shropshire L I	2098
Waddell-Dudley, B B, 3rd Bn N Staffordshire Regt,	1991
Markham, A J, 3rd Bn Border Regt	1 83
Hay, J D D, 3rd Bn Gordon Highlanders	1965
Finch, P J 3rd Bn Norfolk Regt	1939
Nicolay, H C, 3rd Bn West Riding Regt	1931
Miers, D N C A, 2nd Bn Cameron Highlanders ...	1921
Hart, H C, 4th Bn West Yorkshire Regt	1920
Harvey, J B P, 4th Bn Arg and Sath Highlanders ...	1919
Fergussion, G C D, 5th Bn Rifle Brigade	1916
Shuttleworth, A F B, 4th Bn Royal Irish Fus	1914
Tyndall, R, 3rd Bn Liverpool Regt	1903
Girdwood, A C, 4th Bn Cheshire Regt	1841
Currie, R A M, 4th Bn Norfolk Regt	1839
Hastie, B H, 3rd Bn Inniconshire Regt	1837
Atkinson, S W, 3rd Bn Royal Inniskilling Fus ...	1877
Hartley, H P, 1st Royal Guernsey L I	1876
Jackson, F A, 3rd Bn Wiltshire Regt	1871
Horsford, N D, 5th Bn Royal Fus	1863
Macnagten, K W, 4th Bn Royal Irish Rifles	1862
Morris, H H de R, 3rd Bn Northamptonshire Regt..	1859
Healy, J G, 3rd Bn Suffolk Regt	1846
Wildes, C S D, 4th Bn Durham L I	1845
Puxley, H O L, 4th Bn West Yorkshire Regt	1839
Jarvis, C F C, 3rd Bn Yorkshire Regt	1834
King R N, 3rd Bn Lincolnshire	1832
Anderson, N G, 3rd Bn S Lancashire Regt	1831
Clarke, A L C, 3rd Bn Leicester Regt	1830
Harrison, H K S, 4th Bn South Wales Borderers....	1830
Higginson, G S, 3rd Bn Royal Dublin Fus	1825
Lloyd, W, 3rd Bn Royal Welsh Fus	1824
Large, P M, 5th Bn Rifle Brigade	1821
Cholmeley, M A R, 4th Bn Lincolnshire Regt	1816
Stewart P A V, 3rd Bn K O Scottish Borderers...	1814
Vaughan, P E, 3rd Bn York and Lanc Regt	1808
Hutton-Squire, J R, 3rd Bn Northumberland Fus ...	1803
Shaw, H, Lancashire Artillery	1801
Russell, C P, Sligo Artillery	1790
Worthington, C A, 3rd Bn Essex Regt	1794
Yorke, H R, 4th Bn West Yorkshire Reg	1782
Lister, G D, 3rd Bn Durham, L I	1777
Moss, L B, 3rd Bn S Staffordshire Regt	1776
Gibson, W, 3rd Bn Leinster Regt	1773
Erskine, J D B, 4th Bn Border Regt	1773
Macnaughton, M B, 4th Bn Suffolk Regt	1768
Mann, C C, 3rd Bn Worcestershire Regt	1765
Cathcart, A E, 3rd Bn Yorkshire Regt	1765
Buist, K L, Edinburgh Artillery	1761
Woodward, C F, 4th Bn South Wales Borderers ...	1747
Halahan, A C, 4th Bn Essex Regt	1742

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

Stavordale, Lord.....	1814	Harrison, A P B	1532
Barker, S L P	1804	Hilton, H A	1485
Buxton, R H	1771	Paul, W F	1483
Way, B G V	1731	Bassett, S S	1442
Burton, W O.....	1699	Knapp, C A	1376
Oliveau, L A E	1634	Cozens, A	1370

THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.

SIR REDVERS BULLER has, it is said, been selected to recommend the advance of the British troops on Dongola when the new year commences in the autumn. The Sirdar arrived, on April 13, at Sarras. The telegraph is now working as far as Sarras.

The "Daily News" of yesterday (April 16) stated:—"we are informed, on good authority, that the Government will despatch to Egypt in the autumn a force of ten thousand British troops for the purpose of reconquering the Soudan. The official announcement will probably not be made until Parliament has been prorogued."

The "Times" Cairo correspondent says that, except in the event of an advance by the Dervishes, there is not likely to be anything of much interest with regard to the Dongola expedition till about the end of June, when the Nile floods will enable steamers and barges to pass all the cataracts up to Ferkeh, whence navigation is easy to Dongola. Three armoured steamers are to be sent up. At present the difficulty of land transport renders progress slow and necessitates caution in maintaining the line of communications.

ORGANISATION OF THE FRIENDLY ARABS.

Reuter's Wady Halfa correspondent telegraphed, April 15:—

The following is the present organisation of the friendly Arabs co-operating with the expeditionary force:—The east bank of the river at Sarras and further south is patrolled by the Shaigia and Alighat tribes, the west bank by the Kabbabish and Fadgara tribes. In the Eastern desert a section of the Ababdas tribe, under four chiefs—namely, Bashir Bay, Abdel Azim, Abu Sidsim, and Bashni Bey—patrol the district from Assuan and Korosko to the Haimar Wells, Ongat Wells, Esmet Wells, and Murad Wells, and thence southward towards Abu Hamed and the Assuan-Berber road. Each Arab receives pay and a rifle, but supplies his own camel and food. Constant patrols on either flank prevent the incursion of small parties of Dervishes.

MEDICAL AND TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Wady Halfa says the medical arrangements have been completed under the superintendence of Surg.-Major Hunter. They are as follows:—"Base Hospital at Wady Halfa, under Surg. Hill Smith, for 340 beds. Minor complaints will be stationed at Sarras, Ambigole, and Akasheh. A large station field hospital for 100 beds is under Surg Penton at Akasheh, and there will be smaller ones at Sarras and Ambigole. Medical officers will also be stationed at the head of the railway at Tanjour Abra. The construction of the Sarras-Akasheh telegraph will begin under Lieut. Manifold, by the river route, a distance of fifty-six miles. In a few days' time it is expected that messages can be sent through the wire on the ground, and that in three weeks' time the erection of poles will be completed. The stations will be Sarras, Ambigole, and Akasheh, with probably a branch at Ambigole Well."

TURKEY AND EGYPT—CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

An "Occasional Correspondent" wrote in the "Times," April 15:—"A curious and interesting correspondence has taken place between the Porte and the Khedival Government on the subject of the Dongola expedition. The Porte having applied to Cairo for an explanation was informed in reply that the object of the Dongola expedition was merely the reconquest of Egyptian territory, and that consequently it involved no infringement of existing firmans. A second communication of the Porte to Cairo pointed out that in the Soudan expedition Mussulman would be fighting Mussulman, and that, therefore, the sanction of the Sultan, in his capacity of Caliph, ought to have been first applied for. The answer, which was couched in terms of the utmost respect, reminded the Porte that the struggle would not be between two Mussulman armies, but between Mussulmans and heretics. The Dervishes could not be counted among the faithful, as they were fighting in the cause of a false prophet. The Porte yield to this powerful argument, confining itself to an acknowledgment of receipt and an expression of thanks, without raising any further objection. The full of the matter is that the first communication of the Porte was despatched to Cairo in consequence of representations on the part of France and Russia. By the time the last note from Cairo had been received the Sultan had had leisure to reflect, and was no longer disposed implicitly to obey the promptings of the French and Russian Embassies."

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND EGYPT.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian wrote on April 14:—"A well-authenticated report reaches me from Paris to the effect that the French Premier has drawn up a note to be presented to the European Powers bearing upon the British occupation of Egypt and the neutrality of the Suez Canal. The Note in draft was, I hear, submitted to the Russian Ambassador in Paris on Saturday, and he, after making various alterations, suggested finally that before being issued the Note should be submitted to his Government. This is now being done, and it is expected that the Note will be issued about the end of this week. It is said to be short, but of a conciliatory character so far as England is concerned."

THE BONDHOLDERS AND THE CAISSE DE LA DETTE.

At Cairo, on April 13, the hearing of the applications made in connection with the advance by the Caisse de la Dette of £2,000,000 for the purposes of the Dongola expedition was adjourned for a fortnight. A counterblast to the French protest has (says the "Times") been sounded by a number of other bondholders, owning nearly a million of stock, who declare the decision of the Government to be legal, plead against the paralyzing of the Caisse by the action of a single Commissioner, and add that the French demand is contrary to the interests of the bondholders generally.

ITALY AND EAST AFRICA.

Despatches received at Rome from Massowah report the hasty withdrawal of the Dervishes from before Kassala. Their retreat was of the character of a complete rout. Col. Stevani reports from Kassala that the Dervishes buried 800 dead after the fighting of April 8, and that their flight from their positions at Tucruf was very disorderly. Their fortified camps at that place and at Gulusit were burned by Col. Stevani on April 9. General Baldissera is concentrating considerable forces at Gura Saganeiti, Halai, and Addie Cale.

The Red Cross expedition which has left St. Petersburg for Abyssinia includes several officers, as well as a large number of doctors and nurses; and the enthusiastic crowd which saw the travellers off seemed to feel that the expedition has more than a merely charitable and human significance. The expedition left Odessa, on April 12, amid much pomp and ceremony. This (a "Times" telegram reminds us) is the third Russian expedition to Abyssinia.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Bengal opium sale proceeds in April 1896, and Malwa opium pass duty in, and to end of March 1896, compared with the Estimates of the 6th April 1896:—

	Latest Month. In April 1896. Bengal. Rs.	In March 1896. Bombay. Rs.
Budget Estimate	42,25,000	10,00,000
Actual	44,00,000	15,81,675
Better than Estimate ...	2,65,00	5,81,675
Worse than Estimate ...	....	....

One Sale of Bengal Opium and twelve months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay:—

	To end of April 1896. (Budget Estimate.) Bengal. Rs.	To end of March 1896. (Revised Estimate.) Bombay. Rs.
Estimate	42,25,000	1,58,00,000
Actual	44,00,000	1,63,96,575
Better than Estimate...	2,65,000	4,96,575
Worse than Estimate...	....	....

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

With effect from Friday, the 1st May, and till further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees three and annas seven via Suez or Teheran, five annas less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. All Burma lines right.

Owing to heavy storms and damage to telegraph lines telegraph traffic to Burma is unavoidably subject to considerable delay.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	11	50 p.m.	1	17
Suez	2	10	50 p.m.	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd May, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	19	...	5
,, Karachi	...	11	...	1
,, Madras	...	16	...	1

THE COST OF SOLVENCY TO INDIA.

THE text of Sir James Westland's Budget has now reached England. It confirms the views which we had already

BADHAM. PILE & Co., Ld.

LADIES' FELT TRAVELLING HATS.

BROWN. BLACK. NAVY. } Rs. 5-4, cash.

BOMBAY.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the end of, say, two months, it resembles a bunch of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kamp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

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LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the*

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

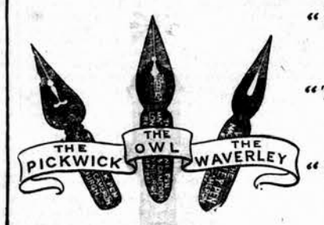
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Agents GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS



"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

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"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 15527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

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VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY

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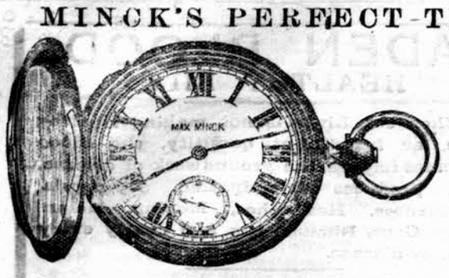

STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	.....	Rs. 28.
"Army" Hunter,	ditto.	„ 38.
Superior Hunter,	ditto.	„ 65.
Ditto	Keyless action	„ 85.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	„ 125.
Ditto, extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	„ 175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	....	Rs. 29.
"Army" Half Hunter,	ditto.	„ 39.
Superior Half Hunter,	ditto.	„ 70.
Ditto	Keyless action	„ 90.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	„ 125.
Ditto, extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	„ 175

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 Holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Breguet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from ... Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c. Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
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THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Rs. 7/- per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of different brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us in Cairo. They are the only genuine Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated Turkish Tobacco of good flavor. They are of excellent quality throughout and stand unsurpassed by any.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
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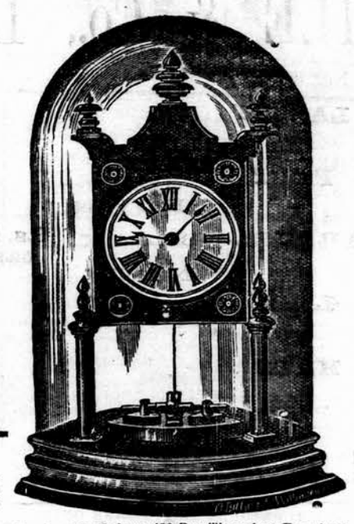

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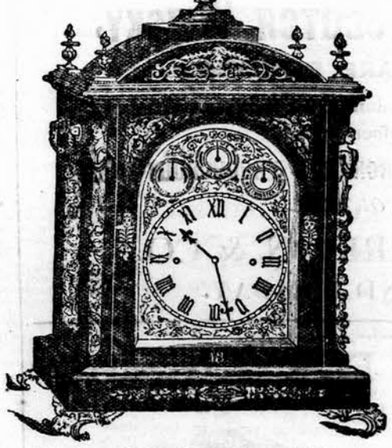

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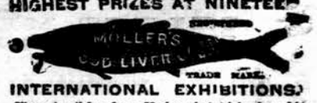

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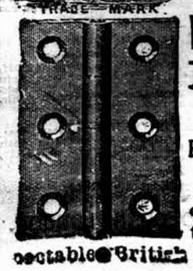

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